

Einmal wieder ein neues Spiel, ein neues Spiel

Das Spiel ist ein Spiel
das die Welt ist ein Spiel



Einmal wieder ein neues Spiel, ein neues Spiel

Einmal wieder ein neues Spiel, ein neues Spiel

Das Spiel, das die
Welt in sich selbst
spiegelt



Einmal wieder ein neues Spiel, ein neues Spiel

ENGLANDS
ELISABETH:
HER LIFE AND
TROUBLES,

During her minoritie,
from the cradle to
the Crown,

Historically laid open and in-
terwoven with such eminent passages
of State, as happened under the reigns
of HENRY the eight, EDWARD
the sixt, Q. MARY; all of them
aply introducing to the
present relation.

By THOM. HEYWOOD.

CAMBRIDGE,

Printed for *Ph. Waterhouse*,
and are to be sold at the signe of
the Angel in Popes-head-
palace. 1632.

ENGLANDS
ELIZABETH
HER LIFE AND
TRAVELS

By the same Author
The History of the
Life of King Henry
the Eighth
in which is contained
the most curious
and interesting
particulars of his
Reign
and the
manner of his
Death
By the same Author
The History of the
Life of King
Edward the Sixth
in which is contained
the most curious
and interesting
particulars of his
Reign
and the
manner of his
Death
By the same Author
The History of the
Life of King
John
in which is contained
the most curious
and interesting
particulars of his
Reign
and the
manner of his
Death

By THOMAS WOOD.
LONDON:
Printed for R. W. & J. B. at the
the Sign of the Star in Fleet-Street.
1722.



TO
THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE
THE LORD
HENRY,
Earl of Dover, Vis-
count Rochford,
L. Huntsdon, &c.

Right Honour-
able, when
I had finish-
ed this short Tractate,
(which may be ra-

A. 4. ther

The Epistle

ther stiled a superficial remembrance, then an essentiall expression of the passages of Queen ELIZABETHS life in her minoritie) I could not apprehend unto whom the patronage thereof might more justly belong, then to your Honour, whose noble grandfather, Henry Lord Hunsdon, after Lord Chamberlain to her Majestie (her neare and deare kinsman) was the most constant

Dedicatorie.

stant friend; and faith-
full assistant in all her
troubles and dangers:
who not onely em-
ployed his whole in-
dustry, and made use
of his best friends; but
liberally expended his
means, and hazard-
ed his own person as
an interposer betwixt
her safety, and the
malice of her both
cruell and potent ad-
versaries.

Which makes me
something to won-
der, that so great and
remarkable a zeal,

A 5 ex-

expressed in a time of
such inevitable dan-
ger, when all her
friends were held the
Queen her sisters e-
nemies, and her e-
nemies, the Queens
friends; when no-
thing but examinati-
ons, sentences of im-
prisonment, and ter-
rors of death were
thundered against her,
that he (I say) whom
neither promises of
favour could dis-
swade from her love,
nor threatnings of
death deterre from
her

Dedication.

her service, should
not be so much as
once remembred by
the collectors of her
history.

Be this therefore
(Right Honourable)
a lasting testimonie
of his unchanged af-
fection to her and her
innocence from the
beginning; as like-
wise a long-liv'd mo-
nument of her Roy-
all gratitude towards
him, extended even
unto his end, and to
his noble issue after
him.

What

The Epistle

What great confidence she had in his loyalty, appeared at the camp of Tilbury in the yeare 1588, where he solely commanded the guard for her Majesties own Person, which consisted of lances, light-horse, and foot, to the number of thirtie foure thousand and fiftie.

It hath pleased your Lordship to censure favourably some of my weak labours not long since presented
before

Dedicatorie.

before you. Which
the rather encouraged
me to make a free
render of this small
piece of service. In
which if my bold-
nesse should beget
the least distaste from
you, I must flee for
refuge to those words
of the Poet. Claudi-
an;

*leones,
Que stravisse valent,
ea mox prostrata relin-
quunt.*

Thus wishing to
you

The Epistle, &c.


you and to all your
noble family, not
onely the long fructi-
on of the blessings of
this life present, but
the eternall possession
of the joyes future, I
remain

Your Lordships

in all observance

Th. Heywood.

To the generous
Reader.

 Ere I able to
write this little
historicall Tra-
ctate with the pen of Ta-
citus, the ink of Curius,
and set down every line
and letter by Epictetus
his candle; yet can I see
no possibility to avoid the
Criticks of this age: who
with their frivolous ca-
vils and unnecessary ex-
ceptions,

To the Reader.

ceptions, ambush the
commendable labours of
others, when they them-
selves will not or dare
not, either through idle-
nesse or ignorance, ad-
venture the expence of
one serious houre in any
laborious work intended
for the benefit of either
Church or Common-
weale. And such Poly-
pragmatists this age is
full of.

—Sed meliora spero:

—I doubt not but that
they will spare this Ar-
gument:

To the Reader.

gument for the worth
thereof. And though
their carping may cor-
rect my Poems, yet they
will have a reverend re-
spect of the Person here
drawn out: whose ne-
ver-dying fame even in
this our age is so sacred
amongst all good men,
that it is scarce remem-
bred, at the least uttered,
without a devout thank-
sgiving.

The prosperous and
successfull reigne of this
Royall Queen and
Virgin hath been large-
ly delivered in the La-
tine

To the Reader.

time tongue, whereby all
foreign Nations have
been made partakers of
her admirable vertues,
and religious govern-
ment. But for that part
of her life, during her
tender and sappy age,
all our domestick re-
membrancers have been
sparing to speak.

As they have shew'd
you a Queen, I expose
to your view a Princess:
they in her Majestie, I
in her minority: they
the passages of her in-
comparable life from the
scepter to the sepulchre,
as

To the Reader.

as she was a Sovereigne;
I the processe of her
time from the cradle to
the Crown, as she was
a sad and sorrowfull
subject.

In the discovery where-
of, I have not fallen so
pat as to make the re-
lation of her minority
the whole scope of my
intentions, but have, for
the better enlightening
thereof, made use of
all such eminent occur-
rences of State, may
aptly introduce thereun-
to. As for those passages
in

To the Reader.

in the characterizing of
King Edward the sixth
the Lady Jane Gray
and others, *namque* ad
historiam hanc habet
Vix ea nostra voco.

I have borrowed them
from my good friend Ma-
ster H. H. Stationer,
who hath not onely con-
versed with the titles of
books, but hath looked
into them, and from
thence drawn out that
valuable collection,
intituled **Heroologia**
Anglicana. Not to hold
thee any longer in that to
which

To the Reader.

which all this introdu-
cetb, If the book please
thee, I am satisfied, and
shall rest still

Thine,

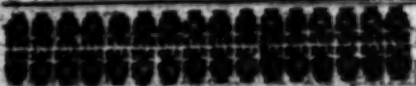
N. R.

To the Reader.

Which all this introduction
contains. If the book please
you, I am satisfied, and
shall rest well.

Thine,

W.R.



HENRY 8.

ANNO 1501.



**ENGLANDS
ELISABETH:
HER LIFE AND
TROUBLES.**

THE better to illustrate this history, needfull it is that we speak something of the mother, before we proceed to the daughter.

A match was concluded betwixt Prince Arthur, the eldest sonne and heir appa-

B rant

HAN. 8. came to Henry the seventh King of England, and the Infant Katharine, daughter to the King of Spain. She landed at Plimmouth anno

Prince Arthur married Infant Katharine of Spain.

1501, and was married to Prince Arthur. In Aprill next following, he expired at Ludlow, in that castle which hath been an ancient seat belonging to the Princes of Wales. Death having thus made a divorce betwixt these two Princes, the two mighty and potent Kings (by their grave & politick governments known to be as eminent in wisdom as greatnesse) for the more assured continuance of league and amity betwixt them, treated of a second match, betwixt Henry, the second sonne (but then the sole heir and hope of England

land) and the late dowager, *Ann*
 Princeſſe of Spain. The con- *1503.*
 tract by a diſpenſation ſoli-
 cited, and after granted by
 the Pope then reigning, was
 accordingly performed. The
 marriage countenanced by *Prince*
 their known wiſedomes on *Henry mar-*
 the one ſide, and authorized *ried his*
 by his eccleſiaſticall juridi- *brothers*
 ction on the other ſide, was *wife.*
 held not onely tolerable, but
 irrevocable.

Notwithſtanding, the fa-
 ther dying, and the ſove-
 raigne ſonne inaugurated by
 the name of Henry the eight,
 for many yeares together
 enjoying a peaceable and qui-
 et reigne; whether liſtaſting
 his Queen, by reaſon that *The mo-*
 by this time ſhe was grown *tives per-*
 ſomewhat in yeares; or that *ſwading a*
 he had caſt an affectionate eie *divorce.*
 upon a more choice beauty;

HEN. 8. or that through scruple of conscience (which for his honours sake is most received) I am not able to censure. But sure it is, that he began deeply to consider with himself, that notwithstanding the usurped liberty of the Pope (whose prerogative till then was never thought disputable) that his marriage was not onely unlawfull, but incestuous. Some are of opinion that he was hereunto moved by the Nobility; others, that he was instigated by the Clergy. But if we may give credit to his own protestation in open Court the first originall of this touch in conscience was, because the Bishop of Bayon being sent ambassador from the French King to debate a marriage be

twix

twixt the Duke of Orleans, his second sonne, and the Lady Mary, the sole surviving issue of him and his Queen Katharine; as the match was upon the point to be concluded, the Bishop began to demurre, and desired respite, till he were fully resolved whether the Lady Mary (by reason of the Kings marriage with his brothers wife) were legitimate or not. The cause is doubtful, but the effect I am sure is unquestionable.

Although the King received from this Spanish Lady a Prince called Henry, born at Richmond on Newyears day in the second yeare of his reigne, for whose nativity great triumphs were kept at Westminster, yet breathed his last upon S.

Matth. Matthews day following. Besides, he had by her a second issue, the Lady Mary before-named. So that neither sterility and barrenness could be aspersed upon her, nor any known disobedience or disloyalty objected against her: but that (as the King himself often protested) she was a wife no way refractory, but in all things corresponding to his desires and pleasures. These things notwithstanding, the pretended divorce was to the Kings great cost and charge so effectually negotiated, that after they had lived together by the space of 22 yeares and upwards in unquestioned matrimony, it was made the publick argument in schools, debated by the French, Italian, German, and our own

*The divorce
disputed of.*

mo-

modern doctors, both ec- *Anna*
clesiasticall and civil, by an 1527.
unanimous consent determi-
ned; and for the better con-
firmation thereof, by the
seals of divers Academies
signed, that the marriage be-
twixt the King and Queen
(never till now called his si-
ster, or brothers wife) was a
meer nullity, absolutely un-
lawfull, and that his sacred
Majesty had liberty and li-
cense (howsoever the Pope
sought by all means to anti-
pose their opinions) warrant-
able from them, after a legal
divorce sued out from the
Court, to make choice of
any other Lady to his wife,
where he himself best liked.

Cardinall Campeius was *Cardinall*
sent from his Holinesse, and *Campeius*
Cardinall Wolsey was joyn- *sent from*
ed with him in commission, *Rome.*

Han. 8. to determine of this difficult point: the King and Queen were convened in open Court, then held in Black Friars. The resolution of the weighty argument then in hand, was so abstruse, that it puzzled all; though many seemed confident, yet not a few of the best Orthodoxall Divines then staggered in their opinions, in so much that the Legate departed the land before he would give up a definitive sentence in the cause: the reason was, because he desired further order and instruction from his Holinesse.

In the interim the good Princesse greatly beloved was much pitied, and the King much honoured was greatly feared. For now most mens thoughts were in their hearts,

hearts, a time better to think *Anno*
 then speak. But before the *1527.*
 divorce was publickly de-
 nounced, the Lady Anne *The Lady*
 Bullen on the first of Sep- *Anne Bul-*
 tember *anno* 1532, was at *len, daugh-*
 Windsor created Marchio- *to the Earl*
 nesse of Pembrok, and one *of Wilsheire*
 thousand pound *per annum* *& Ormond,*
 conferred upon her by the *created*
 King. Which news no sooner *Marchio-*
 arrived to the dejected Prin- *nesse of*
 cesse eare, but she began to *Pembrok.*
 consider with her self, the
 ficklenesse and instability of
 greatnesse; and seeing that
 sunne to set in a cloud on
 her, which was beginning to
 rise serenely on another, who
 was now majestically ascend-
 ing those steps, by which she
 was miserably descending,
 exprest a womans wondrous
 modesty, and without speak-
 ing any distastfull or irreve-

Han. 8. sent word against the King, said, *Great men enterprizing great things, ought neither by the laws of God nor man, to employ their power, as their own minde willet; but as justice and reason teacheth:* but fearing lest in speaking so little she had spoken too much, shut up the rest, of what she thought to utter, in a modest and wel-beseeming silence.

*Henry the 8.
married to
the Ladie
Anne Bul-
len.*

Upon the 25 of January anno 1533, the King was married in his closet at Whitehall, to the Marchionesse of Pembroke, the Lady Anne Bullen, but very privately: few were present at the ceremonies then celebrated by Dr. Row and Lee, not long after consecrated Bishop of Chester.

In this concealed solemnity, one Mistresse Anne Savage,

vage, much trusted by them *Anna*
 both, bore up the Queens *1533.*
 train. This Lady was with-
 in few moneths after espou-
 sed to the Lord Berkly.

On Easter eve being the *Queen*
 12 of April, the Queen be- *was*
 ing known to the King to be *crowned.*
 young with childe, went to
 the Chappel openly as a
 Queen, and was proclaimed
 publikly the same day Queen
 of England, and upon Whit-
 sunday following crowned at
 Westminster, with all the
 pomp, state and magnificence
 thereto belonging. Queen
 Katharine, who for many
 yeares had been their sove-
 raigne Lady, is now quite
 forgotten: and Queen Anne,
 being to the people scarcely
 known, is solely honoured.
 The rising sunne is onely
 adored: their joyfull accla-
 mations

HAN. 8. mations readier for the coronation of the one, then their unjust exclamations to forward the deposing of the other.

*The birth of
the Lady
Elizabeth.*

Upon the seventh of September, being Sunday, betwixt the houres of three and foure in the afternoon, Queen Anne was delivered of a fair daughter at Greenwich, who (to the great unspeakable joy both of Prince and people)

*Was kept a
fortnight or
a month in
state, as it is
now usual
with ordi-
nary people.*

was christened on the third day following being Wednesday; the Major of London and his brethren, with more then forty other of the gravest citizens, being commanded to attend upon the solemnities. It was performed in the Friers Church in

*Lady Elizabeth
born on
the eve of
the virgin
Nativity,
and died on*

*the eve of the virgin Annuntiation 1603. She is now in
heaven with all those blessed virgins that had yel in their
lamps.*

Green-

Greenwich, the Font was of *Anno*
 silver, placed in the middle *1527.*
 of the Church with an ascent
 of three steps high; the old
 Dutchesse of Norfolk bore
 the babe wrapped in a man-
 tle of purple velvet. The
 consponfors or witnesses *Lady Eliza-*
 were, Thomas Cranmer, *berbs god-*
 Archbishop of Canterburie, *father and*
 the Dutchesse of Norfolk, *godmothers.*
 and the Marchionesse of
 Dorset, both widows.

Not long after the birth *An oath*
 of the Lady Elisabeth, a ge- *taken to the*
 nerall oath of allegiance past *successors of*
 through the kingdome, to *Q. Anne*
 binde all such as by their
 yeares were capable thereof,
 to maintain and uphold the
 successive heirs descending
 from the bodies of the King
 and Queen Anne, lawfully
 begotten in the true and le-
 gall possession of the throne,
 crown,

HEN. 8. crown, sword and scepter, with all the royalties and imperiall honours therunto belonging.

The reason
of Queen
Annes so
sudden co-
ronation.

The conjecturall of the administration of this oath, together with the suddenesse of the Queens coronation, was to strengthen the match, and make the legitimation of her issue (which by the Kings former match was amongst many yet made questionable) of more validitie : for (as one observeth) *Anna coronatur, quod nulli nisi regni heredibus contingere solet*: Queen Anne was therefore crowned, because it is an honour solely conferred upon such whose issue are capable of succession. Whereby it is probable, that the Kings purpose was to annihilate and extinguish the title of his daughter

daughter Mary, and to leave. *Ann*
the crown and dignitie roy- 1535.
all, to the sole heirs of
Queen Anne. For this cause
were the two young Ladies
brought up apart, which may
be a reason why they were
after so different in their dis- *The differ-*
positions, and so opposite *ent differ-*
in their religions: both of *sions of*
them, though not sucking *Elisabeth*
the milk, yet as well imita- *and Mary.*
ting the mindes, as follow-
ing the steps of their mo-
thers; Queen Katharine li-
ving and dying a constant
Romane catholick; Queen
Aane, both in her life and
death, resolute in the defence
of the reformed religion,
which (as the most probable
conjectures have left to us
upon file) was by the instiga-
tion of some Romists then
powerfull with the King,
who

HEN. 8. who was not then fully settled in those tenents which he after made his maxims, the prologue to her fall and lives catastrophe, which not long after hapned.

*The preparation to
Q. Annes
fall.*

On May-day, anno 1536, was a great justing held at Greenwich, in the which the chief challenger was the L. Rochford, brother to the Queen, and the defendants were one Henry Norrice of the Kings bedchamber, with others. They managed their arms with great dexterity, and every course which they ranne, came off with the loud applause of the people, infomuch that the King at first sight seemed in outward shew to be wondrously delighted: but about the middle of the triumph, like a storm in the midst of a
quiet

quiet sea; the King arose suddenly from his seat, & attended with six persons only, took barge, and was rowd to Westminster, leaving no small amazement behinde him, every one wondring and conjecturing as their affections led them, what might be the occasion thereof. All things were with the night hushd up and in quiet, no appearance of discontent either in King or courtier perceived: but no sooner did the day peep out, but the Kings discontent appeared with it. George Bullen Lord Rochford the Queens brother, and Henry Norrice the defendant, were saluted with a cold breakfast next their hearts in their beds, and both conveyed to the Tower. The news being brought to the Queen, struck

Anno
1536

*The Qu.
brother
with others
sent to the
tower.*

as

HEN. 8. as cold to her heart; and having past over dinner with discontent, because the King, as his custome was, had sent none of his waiters to bid *Much good da it her*, at the table, but perceiving her servants about her, some with their eyes glazed in teares, but all with looks dejected on the earth, it bred strange conceptions in her; yet being confident in her own innocency, bred in her, rather amazement then fear.

The same day entred into her chamber, Sir Thomas Audley L. Chancellour, the Duke of Norfolk, Thomas Cromwe Secretary: and a distance after them, Sir William Kinsman Constable of the tower. At their first appearance, her apprehension was, that they were sent from
from

from the King to comfort her about the imprisonment of her brother; but observing them to look more austere upon her, then usually they were accustomed, she began to mistrust their message: but casting her eye beyond them, and espying the Constable of the tower to accompany them in their unwelcome visit, she grew then confident, that her death was now approaching, and that these were the Heralds to prepare it: so expressing more modesty than majesty, both in her behaviour and countenance, she prepared herself to attend their message, which the Chancellour delivered unto her in few words, telling her, that it was his Majesties command, that she must instantly be
con-

Anno
1536.

*Qu. Anne
commanded
to the tower*

HEN. 8. conveyed from thence to the Tower, there to remain during his Highnesse pleasure. To which she answered, That her innocence and patience had armed her against all adversities whatsoever; and if such were his Majesties command and pleasure, they both should with all humilitie be obeyed. So without change of habite, or any thing necessary for her remove, she put her self into their safe custody, and by them was conveyed into her barge.

*She
entred the
Tower.*

Just upon the stroke of five, she entred the tower: the Lords with the Lieutenant, brought her to her chamber: to whom at their departure, she spake these few words following (falling upon her knees) *I beseech God Almighty*

Almighty to be my assistance Anne
and help, onely so farre forth as 1536.

*I am not guilty of any just
crime, that may be laid against
me.* Then turning to the
Lords, *I intreat you, to besecch
the King in my behalf, that it
will please him to be a good Lord
unto me.* Which words were
no sooner uttered, but they
departed.

The fifteenth of the same *Qu. Anne*
moneth, the Lords of the *arraigned.*
Counsel met at the Tower;
the Queen was called to the
barre, and arraigned before
the Duke of Norfolk, who
sate as Lord high Steward;
the Lord Chancellour on
the right hand, and the Duke
of Suffolk on the left hand,
with diverse others Mar-
quesses, Earls, and Barons;
the Earl of Surrey, sonne to
the Duke of Norfolk, sate
directly

Hen. 8. directly before his father, a degree lower, as Earl Marshall of England. The Queen sitting in a chair, divers accusations, especially touching inconstancy, were objected against her: to all which she answered punctually, with such gravity and discretion, that it appeared to her auditory she could not be found guilty of any aspersion whatsoever. But when in their favourable censures they were ready (not without great applause) to acquit her; the Jury brought in a contrary verdict, by which she was convicted, condemned, and had her judgement to be burned, or else her head to be cut off at the Kings pleasure. The sentence being denounced, the Court arose, and she was conveyed back

*Qu. Anne
quit in the
opinion of
the Lords,
but found
guilty by the
Jury.*

back again to her chamber, *Ann*
 the Lady Bullen her aunt, 1536.
 and the Lady Kinsman, wife
 to the Constable of the tower,
 only attending her.

Two dayes after were *The Qu.*
 brought unto the tower- *bratber*
 hill George Lord Rochford, *with others*
 Henry Norrice, Mark Sme- *beheaded.*
 ton, William Brierton, Fran-
 cis Weston, all of them of the
 Kings privy chamber; who
 severally suffered, and had
 their heads stricken off, no
 other account of their suffer-
 ings being given out abroad,
 but that they deservedly di-
 ed for matters concerning
 the convicted Queen.

Two dayes after the Queen *Qu. Anne*
 was brought to the green *d: atb.*
 within the tower, and there
 mounted on a scaffold, where
 were present most part of the
 Nobility, the Lord Major
 of

Hen. 8. of London, with certain Aldermen, and many other spectators. Her last words were these, My honourable Lords, and the rest here assembled, I beseech you all to be witnesses with me, that I humbly submit my self to undergo the penalty to which the law hath sentenced me. As touching offences, I am sparing to speak, they are best known to God, and I neither blame nor accuse any man, but commit them wholly to him, beseeching God that knows the secrets of all hearts, to have mercy on my soul; next I beseech the Lord Jesus to bless and save my Sovereign and Master the King, the noblest and mercifullest Prince that lives; whom I wish long to reigne over you. He hath made me Marchionesse of Pembroke, vouchsafed me to lodge

Her speech
at her death

in his own bosome : higher on *Ann*
 earth he could not raise me, and *1536.*
 hath done therefore well to lift
 me up to those blessed innocents
 in heaven. Which having ut-
 tered with a smiling and
 cheerfull countenance, as no
 way frightened with the ter-
 rour of death, she gently sub-
 mitted her self to her fate,
 and kneeled down on both
 her knees, with this short eja-
 culation in her mouth, *Lord*
Jesus Christ, into thy hands I
commend my soul. With the
 close of the last syllable the
 hangman of Calais at one
 blow struck off her head.

Phœnix Anna jacet nato Phœ-
nice, dolenda
Secula Phœnices nulla tulisse
duos.

The King loth to shew
 himself too sad a widower
 for so good a wife, the very
 next

May. 8. next ensuing day was married to the Lady Jane Seymour, daughter to Sir John Seymour Knight, sister to Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford, and Duke of Somerset.

Queen Anne was no sooner frowned on by the King, but she was abandoned by her late friends and servants.

The young Lady her daughter lost a mother before she could do any more but smile upon her. She died the Phoenix of her sex, but left a daughter behind, who proved the Phoenix of her time, the true daughter of so rare a mother Phoenix.

Queen Jane is now the sole object of all the peoples joy; but within little more then the revolution of one yeare all their hopes are crossed.

Death nipt the bud, but preserved

served the blossome for a *Anna*
while after. *1537.*

On the 12. day of October *The birth*
in the yeare 1537, the *of Prince*
Queen was delivered both of *Edward,*
a sonne and her own life to-
gether, at Hampton Court,
about two of the clock in the
afternoon. It is said, that
news being brought to the
King in the time of her tra-
vail, that her throwes were
very violent, insomuch that
her life was in great peril, by
reason of the extremities of
her hard labour; nay, that the
issue was driven to so strait an
exigent, that either the mo-
ther or the infant must neces-
sarily perish; humbly desi-
ring his Highnesse in so great
extremity. His answer was,
that the mother then should
die; for certain he was, that
he could have more wives,

HEN. 8. but uncertain whether to have more children. Here-upon preparation was made to save both, if possible, but her body was ripped up to give way to her childe in the conclusion; and two dayes after her delivery her soul expired.

*The death
of Queen
Jane in
childe-bed.*

The Queen died much pitied, and the young Prince called Edward, was the eighteenth of the same moneth created Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Chester.

*Young Ed-
ward
Prince of
Wales, &c.*

The Father was so joyfull of his sonne, that he seemed to cast a neglect upon his two daughters; yet of them both, the Lady Elisabeth was in most favour and grace. For when Mary was separated from the Court, and not so much as suffered to come within

within a certain distance *Anno*
 thereof limited, the Lady *1537.*
 Elisabeth was then admitted
 to keep the young Prince
 company in his infancy, who
 in the time of his minoritie
 was committed to the tuition
 of Doctour Coxe, and Sir *Doctour*
 John Cheek. As they were *Coxe and*
 guardians and school-masters *Sir John*
 to the Prince, so were they *Cheek tu-*
 the daily instructors of the *tors to*
 sweet young Lady. She was *Prince Ed-*
 three yeares elder then *ward and*
 her brother, and therefore *Lady Eli-*
 able in her pretty language *sabeth.*
 to teach and direct him
 (even from the first of his
 speech and understanding) in
 the principles of Religion
 and other documents. The
 Archbishop Cranmer her
 Godfather was ever chary
 and tender over her, as one
 that at the Font had took
 C. 3 charge

HAN. 8. charge upon him to see her educated in all vertue and piety. Cordiall and intire grew the affection betwixt this brother and sister, inso-much that he no sooner began to know her, but he seemed to acknowledge her, and she being of more maturity, as deeply loved him. Both coming out of one loyns, their affection was no lesse then if they had issued likewise from one wombe. They were indeed one way equally fortunate and unfortunate, having one father, and either of them deprived of a mother. And even in their severall deaths there was a kinde of correspondencie: the one died by the sword, the other in childe-bed; both of them violent and enforced deaths.

So

So pregnant and ingenious were either, that they desired to look upon books as soon as the day began to break. Their *hora matutina* were so welcome, that they seemed to prevent the nights sleeping for the entertainment of the morrows schooling. Besides, such were the hopefull inclinations of this Princely youth and pious Virgin, that their first houres were spent in prayers and other religious exercises, as either reading some history or other in the Old Testament, or else attending the exposition of some text or other in the New. The rest of the fore-noon (breakfast-time excepted) they were doctinated and instructed, either in language, or some of the liberal sciences; in

Anno
1540.

The industri-
stry of the
Prince and
Lady Eliza-
beth.

HAN. 8. morall learning, or other collected out of such authors as did best conduce to the instruction of Princes. And when he was called out to any youthfull exercise becoming a childe of his age (for study without action breeds dulnesse) she in her private chamber betook herself to her lute or viol, and (wearied with that) to practise her needle. This was the circular course of their employment. God was the center of all their actions. *A Jove principium*: they began with God, and he went still along with them; insomuch that in a short time they were as well entred into languages as arts. Most of the frequent tongues of Christendome they now made theirs. Greek, Latine, French, Italian,
an,

an, Spanish, Dutch, were no
strangers nor foreign idi-
omes, but now made familiar
with their native English;

1540.

*merito ut puer, unicus
orbis
jure vocaretur Phœnix; virgo,
altera Pallas.*

These concurrences met
in such a concordancie, that
the schollers (though Prin-
ces) for their good instru-
ctions were in a kinde of
duty obliged to their tu-
tours, and their tutors (for
their willingnesse and indu-
stry) as much graced and ho-
noured by their schollers.
Alexander the great confes-
sed himself more obliged to
Aristotle his schoolmaster
for his learning, then to his
father King Philip for his
life: by the one he became a
man, by the other an under-
stand.

Hon. 8. standing man. This Princely couple cannot be taxed of ingratitude; if all the malice in the world were infused into one eye, it shall never be able to detract either of them. How forward was the one during his time to promote Doctour Coxe his tutor: and the life of the Marian persecution being drawn to the last breath, the other recalled him from beyond the Seas, whither he was fled, restored him to many Church dignities, and placed him so farre, as that by her appointment he made a learned Sermon that day when she went to her first Parliament.

*The Prince
and Lady
Elisabeth
not in-
gratefull
to their
patrons.*

These tender young plants
Being past their sappy age,
and now beginning to flower
the old stock begins to
wither.

wither. The King feeling himself dangerously sick, many infirmities growing more and more upon him, called his counsel about him; made his last will and testament, part of which, so much as concerns this present discourse, shall be delivered as it hath been extracted out of the original copy, still reserved in the treasury of the Exchequer, dated the 30 day of December 1546. Item; I

give and bequeath unto our two daughters, Mary and Elisabeth, if they shall be married to any outward Potentate, the summe of ten thousand pounds a piece; and that to be paid them by the consent of our counsel, in money, plate, jewels and household-stuffe, if we bestow them not in our lifetime; or a larger summe, at the discretion of our executors, or

The last will and testament of King Henry the eighth.

the

Hen. 8. the most part of them. And
 both of them upon our blessing
 to be ordered as well in marriage,
 as all other lawfull things, by the
 advice of our foresaid counsel;
 and in case they will not, that
 then those summes are to be di-
 minished at our counsels plea-
 sure. Further, our will is, that
 from the first houre of our death,
 untill such time as they can pro-
 vide either of them, or both, of
 an honourable marriage; they
 shall have either of them or both
 of them, three thousand pounds
 ultra Reprisals to live upon.
 I have known many a noble
 mans daughter left as great a
 legacie, nay a larger dower,
 who never had any claim or
 alliance to a Crown: but so it
 pleased the King at that time.
 Upon the nineteenth day
 of January following, the
 King lying upon his death-
 bed,

King Hen.
 8. died.

bed, even when he was ready to give an accompt to God for the abundance of bloud already spilt, when he knew himself was no longer able to live, he imprisoned the Duke of Norfolk the father, signed a warrant for the execution of the Earl of Surrey the sonne: within nine dayes after he himself expired, and on the eighteenth of February following was with great state and magnificence interred at Windsor.

Anno
1546.

King Hen-
ry buried
at Wind-
sor.

Edward
the sixt
crowned.

On the same day wherein the father deceased was the sonne inaugurated King of England, by the name of Edward the sixth, being of the age of nine yeares. On the nineteenth of February following he rode with his uncle the Lord Protector, Duke of Sommerfet, through the citie

ED. 6. citie of London, and the next day ensuing was anointed king at West-minster by Thomas Cranmer Archbish. of Canterbury, who that day administred the holy Eucharist, together with sundry other ceremonies appropriated for such solemnities.

Great is the person of a King; reigning here upon earth amongst men, he is a lively embleme of the high and glorious majesty of God in heaven. The King was no sooner crowned, but the Lady Elizabeth gave way to his state. There was now a discontinuance of that frequent and private familiarity usuall betwixt them: formerly she loved him as a brother, now she honours him as her Sovereigne. Honour and royalty make difference

*Lady Elizabeth
serves ob-
servance
to the
King her
brother.*

ference betwixt the sonne and the father: the degrees of state distinguish betwixt brother and sister: they which lived sociably in all familiarity together, now do not so much as talk but at a distance. The death of the father which raised him to the Crown, removed her from the Court; set him in the Throne, sent her down into the countrey. In which retirement being nobly attended, as well by divers voluntary Ladies and Gentlewomen, as her own train and household servants; she led there, though a more solitary, yet a much more contented life; as having now more leisure houres to contemplate and ruminate on those rudiments and exercises, wherein she had formerly

Ann
1546.

*L. Elizabeth
goeth
into the
countreys.*

ly

Ep. 6. ly been conversant. Diligence is the breeder and producer of arts, but practise and exercise doth nourish and cherish them. She in her great discretion made gainfull use of this solitude, as is apparant by the future.

Being settled in the country, to adde unto her revenue, she had many gifts and visits sent her from the King; who was very carefull both of her honour and health. She lived under the charge of a noble and vertuous Lady, who was stiled her governess. Scarce was she yet full fourteen yeares of age when one of her uncles, then in great office and place about the King, brought unto her a Princely suitor, as great in means as comely in person; a stranger richly habited and

*A Prince
by husband
offered to
the Lady
Elizabeth.*

and nobly attended, whose *Anno*
name my author gives not. 1547

He after much importunity
both from himself & friends,
yet at last crost in his purpose
by modest repulses, and cold
answers, and finding her im-
mutable disposition solely
addicted to a single life, as
not enduring the name of a *Lady Eli-*
husband; settled in his minde, *sabeth will*
(though not satisfied in her *not by any*
deniall) retired into his coun- *means*
marry.

tre. For though it may be
said of women in generall,
that they are spare in their
answers, and peremptory in
their demands and purposes,
that their affections are stil in
the extreams; either so passio-
nate, as by no counsel to be
redressed; or so counterfeit, as
to be by no man beleevd:
and again, if they are beauti-
full, they are to be won with
praises;

Ed. 6. praises; if coy, with prayers; if proud, with gifts; and if covetous, with promises. yet this sweet Lady, though her beauty was attractive, yet by no flattery could be removed from her settled resolution; and being conscious neither of pride, coynesse, or covetousnesse, could not be easily drawn within the compasse of any subtile temptation. This first unwelcome motion of marriage was a cause why she lived afterwards more solitary and retired. If at any time the King her brother upon any weighty or important occasion had sent to enjoy her company at Court, she made no longer residence then to know his Highnesse pleasure and to make humble tender of her duty and allegiance.

Th

That done, with all convenient speed she returned back into the countrey, where she spent the entire season of her brothers reigne: *Anno 1548.*

The King had three uncles left him by the mothers side, Edward, Thomas, and Henry Seymour. Edward was Lord Protector, and Thomas high Admirall of England. These two brothers being knit and joyned together in amitie, were like a bunch of arrows, not easily broken asunder; but once dispersed and distracted betwixt themselves, they made but way for their adversaries how to assail them with little disadvantage. *The Kings three uncles.*

The two great Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, Dudley and Gray, murmuring that his Majesties *Northumberland and Suffolk were a division betwixt the two brothers.*

two

ED. 6. two uncles should bear such great sway in the Kingdome (by which their glory seemed to be eclipsed and darkened) sought all means how to oppose this great united strength of fraternall love. But finding that there was no other way left to cast this yoke from off their necks (which their ambition held to be intolerable) but onely by making a disjunction of that brotherly love which had so long continued; and doubting how to work it by their servants, took a nearer course to effect it by their wives, so to draw their ruines out of their own bowes. And most successfully to their own purposes thus it happened. Sir Thomas Seymour Admirall and the younger brother, married

ed

ed the Qu. Dowager, whose *Anno*
hap it was of all the rest to 1548.
survive her husband. She
contested with her sister in
law for precedence and prio-
rity of place. Both were pri-
vately encouraged; both
swel'd alike with spleen, nei-
ther would give way to the
other. The one claimed it as
she had been once Queen, the
other challenged it as she
was the present wife of the
Protector. The two Dukes
were as fuell to this fire new
kindled betwixt the women.
Dudley incenseth the one
privately, Gray encourageth
the other secretly, the wives
set their husbands at odds by
taking their parts, the Gor-
dian knot of brotherly love
is thereupon dissolved. Nor-
thumberland & Suffolk take
hold of this advantageous oc-
casion

Ed. 6. cation, inſomuch that with
 in a ſhort time after, the A-
 mirall. was questioned for
 treason, by conſent of his
 brother condemned in Pa-
 liament, and his head ſtrick-
 en off at the Tower. his
 March 20. 1549, his brother
 the Protector with his own
 hand ſigning the warrant for
 his death. The one being
 thus removed, there was
 now leſſe difficulty to ſup-
 plant the other. In the ſe-
 moneth of Februar. in which
 his brother loſt his head, was
 the Protector committed to
 the Tower by the Lords
 and the Counſel. Many articles
 eſpecially touching the go-
 vernment of the State, were
 commenced againſt him; but
 the yeare after, upon his ſub-
 miſſion to the Lords, and
 interceſſion made for him

*The Lord
 Admirall
 beheaded.*

*The Prote-
 ctor que-
 ſtioned.*

the King, he was released. *Anno*
 This proved but a lightning 1549.
 before death. His great and *The Prote-*
 potent adversaries still pro- *ctor quit*
 secute their malice against *of treason.*
 him, insomuch that not long
 after calling him to a second
 account, when he had ac-
 quitted himself of all such
 articles of treason as could
 be inferred against him, he
 was in a triall at Guild-hall *The Prote-*
 convicted of felony, and on *ctor found*
 the 22 of January was be- *guilty of*
 headed on the Tower-hill. *felony, and*
beheaded.

These two next kinsmen
 to the King, the props and
 stayes on which the safety
 of his minority leaned, the
 hinges on which the whole
 State turned, being thus cut
 off, it was a common fear
 and generall presage through
 the whole Kingdome, that
 the two uncles being dead,
 the

ED. 6. the nephew would not survive long after. And so accordingly it happened: For all such gentlemen and officers as the Protector had preferred for the Kings attendance, were suddenly removed: and all such as were the favourites of the two Dukes, onely suffered to come neare his person.

*A match
betwixt
Northum-
berlands
sonne and
Suffolks
daughter.*

In the interim was the match concluded betwixt the Lord Guilford Dudley sonne to the Duke of Northumberland, and the Lady Jane Gray daughter to the Duke of Suffolk. Not long

*The King
dieth.*

after the King fell sick and died the sixth of July in the seventh yeare of his Princely government, and on the tenth of the same moneth

*Lady Jane
proclaimed
Queen.*

the Lady Jane was proclaimed Queen. It is to this day

questi-

edition both how he died, and where he was buried; yet others say he lies buried at Westminster. He was a Prince of that hope, that it would seem improper thus to leave his honour in the dust uncharacterized.

He was studious for the propagation of the Gospel, refining and establishing of true religion, the foundation whereof his father had projected. Images he caused to be demolished; and as idolatrous to be taken out of all Churches within his Dominions. The learned men of his time he encouraged, & commanded them to open and expound the Scriptures; caused the Lords Supper to be administered in both kinds unto his people. In the third year of his reigne, by Par-

liament-

Ann^o
1549.

fel board, himself keeping
the key. He would appoint
certain houres to sit with the
Master of Requests, onely
to dispatch the cause of the
poore. He was the inchoati-
on and instauration of a glo-
rious Church and Common-
weal. He was perfect in the
Latine, Greek, Italian, French
and Spanish tongues, and (as
Cardanus reports) was well
seen in Logick, & the princi-
ples of naturall philosophy,
no stranger to Musick, sing-
ing at first sight. In Melan-
chthons common-places he
was conversant, & in all Cice-
ros works, with a great part
of T. Livius. Two of Isocra-
tes orations he translated out
of the originall into Latine.
He was facetious and witty,
as may appeare in the fourth
yeare of his reigne, and thir-

Ed. 6. tenth of his age, being at Greenwich on S. Georges day, coming from the Sermon with all the Nobility in state correspondent for the day, said, My Lords, I pray you what Saint is S. George, that we so much honour him here this day? The Lord Treasurer made answer, If it please your Majesty, I did never in any history read of S. George, but only in Legenda aurea; where it is thus set down, that S. George out with his sword and ran the dragon through with his speare. The King having something vented himself with laughing, replied, I pray you my Lord, and what did he with his sword the while? That I cannot tell your Majesty, said he. To conclude, he was so well qualified, that he was not onely the forwardest Prince

He that
shall but
peruse the
history of
S. George
now writ-
ten by M.
Heylin,
may see
go beyond
the Lord
Treasurers
answer to
the King.

of all his ancestors, but the sole Phoenix of his time. *Anno 1549.*
Dic mihi Musa virum, Shew me such an other. As he began and continued hopefully, so he ended religiously. Being fallen sick of a pleurisie, some say, consumption of the lungs, having made his peace with God & the world, he lifted up his eyes and hands to heaven, prayed to himself, thinking none to have heard him, after this manner:

Lord deliver me out of this miserable life, and take me among thy chosen: howbeit, not my will, but thy will be done: Lord, I commit my Spirit to thee. O Lord thou knowest how happie it were for me to be with thee: yet for thy chosens sake send me life and health, that I may truly serve thee. Oh my

*The Kings
 prayer at
 his death.*

Ed. 16. Lord God, bleſſe thy people, and
 ſome thing inheritance; Oh Lord
 God, ſave thy choſen people of
 England, defend this land from
 Popiſtry, and maintain thy true
 Religion; that I and thy people
 may praiſe thy holy name; for
 thy Sonne Jeſus Chriſt his ſake:
 to which he added; Oh, I
 ſaint, have mercy on me O
 Lord, and receive my ſpirit.
 With which ejaculation his
 life ended; not without ſu-
 ſpicion of poyſon delivered
 him in a more gay: but the
 diveliſh treason not being
 enquired after, never came to
 light.

*Lady Ma-
 ry vexed
 at the Pro-
 clamations
 of Queen
 Jane.*

The Lady Mary being at
 the time of the Kings death
 at Hunſdon in Hertfordſhire,
 was much perplexed with
 the newes of the Procla-
 mation of the Lady Jane,
 as Queen of England; but
 more

more especially, understanding that it was done by the consent of the whole Nobility. Hereupon the Suffolk men assemble themselves about her, not liking such thrusting in State, profered their free and voluntary service towards the attaining of her lawfull inheritance. This being bruited at Court, the great Duke of Northumberland having a large commission granted, and signed with the great Seal of England, by ~~the Queen~~ thereof raised an army with purpose to suppress and surprize the Lady Mary. The designe was no sooner advanced and on foot, but the Lords in generall, repenting them of so great an injurie done to the Kings sister, and the immediate inherrix, sent a counter-mand

Anno
1549.

Suffolk
men aid
the Lady
Mary.

Northum-
berland op-
poseth the
Lady Mary

Ed. 6. after him, the Nobility for-
 sook him, the Commons a-
 bandoned him; so that being
 come to Cambridge, he with
 his sonnes and some few ser-
 vants were left alone: where
 notwithstanding he and his
 associates proclaimed the
 Lady Mary Qu. of England
 in the market-place, yet
 for all this, he was arrested
 of high treason in the Kings
 Colledge, from thence
 brought to the Tower, and
 on a scaffold on the Hill the
 12 day of Aug. lost his head.
 This was the end of the
 great Duke of Northumber-
 land. Now those two great
 opposing Dukes, Somerset
 and Northumberland, whose
 unlimited ambitions En-
 gland and the government
 thereof could not satiate, one
 piece of ground contains
 them:

*Lady Mary
 proclaimed
 Queen.*

them: they lie quietly together in one small bed of earth before the Altar in Saint Peters Church in the Tower, betwixt two Queens, wives of King Henry the eighth, Queen Anne and Queen Katharine, all foure beheaded. All their greatness and magnificence is covered over with these two narrow words, *Hic jacet*. Northumberland overthrew Somerset, and raised himself upon his ruines. Mary, who was friend to neither, but indifferent to both, easily dispensed with the cutting off Northumberland, thinking her self to stand more firm by his fall and ruine.

The Lady Elisabeth residing at her Mannour in the country, much lamented the death of her brother; being
 D. 5. strangely

Q. Ma. strangely perplexed in her minde, as not knowing by any probable conjecture what these strange passages of State might come to. But considering that amongst these tempestuous storms, her sister Maries and her own were now at an adventure in one bottome, she resolutely first aided her sister with five hundred men, her self the foremost, *prima ibi ante omnes*; then the storm being over, she attended her Majestie in her barge to the Tower, where was released the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord Courtney, and Doctour Gardiner. Soon after divers Bishops suspended in the dayes of her brother Edward, were restored: viz. Doctour Gardiner to Winchester, & John Poynt put out; Doctour Bonner

The Lady Elizabeth in policy graced by the Queen.

Protestant Bishops put off Popish restored.

all church disunion and sedition ended

Bonner to London, and Nicholas Ridley confined; John Day to Chichester, and John Scory excluded; Doctor Tostall to Durham, Doctor Heath to Worcester, John Hooper excluded, and committed to the Fleet, Doctor Vefey to Exeter, and Miles Coverdale cashiered. The miserable face of a wretched kingdome began now to appeare. They that could dissemble their religion, took no great care how things went; but such whose consciences were joyned to truth, perceiving that the lamps of the Sanctuary began to shine dimme, seeing those bright tapers pulled out of their sockets and extinguished, concluded that coals were now kindled, which would prove the destruction

Q. Ma. struction of many a good Christian; which accordingly happened.

From the Tower of London the Queen rode through the city towards her Palace at Westminster. The Lady Elisabeth, to whom all this while she shewed a pleasant and gracious outside, rode in a chariot next after her, drawn with six horses trapt in cloth of silver, the chariot being covered with the same; wherein sat onely, to accompany her, the Lady Anne of Cleve.

Q. Mary
answered.

The fifth day of October she was crowned at Westminster, by Stephen Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, Doctor Thomas Cranmer being at that time in the Tower. The Lady Elisabeth was most Princely attended
at

at her sisters coronation. Anno
 Five dayes after began the 1553.
 Parliament, wherein, besides
 the supplantation of the re-
 formed religion, Guilford *Guilford*
 Dudley and the Lady Jane *Dudley*
 his wife lately proclaimed *and Lady*
 Queen, were both arraigned *Jane con-*
 and convicted of treason. *victed of*
 As *treason.*
 for the Lady Jane, how un-
 willing she was to take the
 imperiall dignity upon her,
 doth appeare by this letter
 following, sent to her Father
 a little before her death.

Father, although it hath
 pleased God to hasten my
 death by you, by whom my life
 should rather have been length-
 ened: yet can I so patiently take
 it, that I yeeld God more hearty
 thanks for shortning my wofull
 dayes, then if all the world had
 been given into my possessions,
 with

Q. MA. with life lengthened at mine
own will. And albeit I am ve-
ry well assured of your impa-
tient dolours, redoubled many
wayes, both in bewailing your
own wo, and especially (as I am
informed) my wofull estate: yet
my deare father (if I may with-
out offence rejoyce in mine own
misshaps) herein I may account
my self blessed, that washing my
hands with the innocency of my
fact, my guiltlesse blood may cry
before the Lord, Mercy to the
innocent. And yet though I
must needs acknowledge that
being constrained, and (as you
know well enough) continually
assailed, yet in taking upon me,
I seemed to consent, and therein
grievously offended the Queen
and her laws: yet do I assuredly
trust that this my offense to-
wards God is so much the lesse,
in that being in so royall estate
as

as I was, my enforced honour. *Anto*
never mingled with mine inno- 1553.
cent heart. And thus, good fa-
ther, I have opened unto you the
state wherein I presently stand,
my death at hand. Although to
you perhaps it may seem wofull,
yet to me there is nothing that
can be more welcome, then from
this vale of misery to aspire to
that heavenly throne of all joy
and pleasure, with Christ my
Saviour. In whose steadfast faith
(if it may be lawfull for the
daughter so to write to the fa-
ther) the Lord that hath hitherto
strengthened you, so continue to
keep you, that at the last we may
meet in heaven with the Father,
Sonne, and holy Ghost. I am

Your obedient daughter

till death,

JANE DUDLEY.

She

Q. MA. She was no way consci-
ous of those illegall proceed-
ings practised against the
Queen by her own and her
husbands father. Much grief
there was for the Lady Jane.

*The Queen
pitieth the
Lady Jane.*

The Queen her self took
the sadnesse of her estate into
consideration, gave her leave
to walk in the Queens garden,
not debarring her of any plea-
sant prospect belonging to
the Tower: and had not her
father, after first offence re-
mitted, ran headlong into a
second, it is generally concei-
ved she would have pardon-
ed her life. His miscounsel-
led rashnesse hastened the
deaths of these two inno-
cents, Guilford and Jane.
The Statists of that time,
especially such as were ad-
dicted to the Romish faction,
held it not policie to suffer

any

*Mr Prote-
stant
thought fit
to live.*

any that were addicted to the contrary faction to live, especially if they could entrap them, being fallen into any lapse of the law. Therefore upon the twelfth of February 1554, being the first day of the week, Guilford Dudley was brought to the scaffold on the Tower-hill: where having with great penitence reconciled himself to God, with a settled and unmoved constancie patiently subjected himself to the stroke of death. The head with the body still bleeding, were both laid together in a cart, and brought into the Chappel within the Tower, even in the sight of this sad and sorrowfull Lady: the object striking more terrour, then the sight of that farall ax, by which her self was pre-

Anno
1553.

Q. Ma. presently to suffer death.
Being instantly led to the
green within the Tower, and
mounted on a scaffold, with
a cheerfull and undaunted
countenance she spake as fol-
loweth;

*The Lady
Jane her
speech at
her death.*

Good people, I am come hither to die, and by law I am condemned to the same. My offence against the Queen was onely in consent to the devise of others, which now is deemed treason; yet it was no ver of my seeking, but by counsell of those, who should seem to have further understanding of things then I, which knew little of the law, and much lesse of titles to the Crown. But touching the procurement thereof by me, or on my behalf, I do wash my hands in innocency thereof, before God and the face of you all

this day. And therewith- *Anna*
all she moved her hands, 1553.
wherein she had a book, and
then proceeded thus; I pray
you all good Christian people,
hear me witnesse that I die a
true Christian woman, and that
I look to be saved by no other
means then by the mercy of God
in the blood of his onely Sonne
Jesus Christ. I confesse that
when I did know the word of
God, I neglected it, and loved
my self and the world, and
~~this plague and~~
~~therefore~~ punishment is justly and worthily
happened upon me for my sinnes:
yet I thank God of his good-
nesse that he hath given me a
time and respite to repent. And
now, good people, whilst I am
alive, I pray you assist me with
your prayers.

As

Q. MA. As soon as she had thus spoken, she humbly kneeled down, and rehearsed the one & fiftieth Psalm in English: then she raised her self upon her feet, and delivered her book to Master Bridges, who was then Lieutenant of the Tower. Beginning to unloose her gown to prepare her self for death, the Executioner offered to help her: but she turning her self to the two Gentlewomen that then attended her, was by them disrobed both of her gown and other attires. Then the Heads-man kneeled down to ask her forgiveness, to whom she replied, *The Lord forgive thee as I do, and I intreat thee to dispatch me as soon as thou canst.* Then kneeling again she looked suddenly back, and said, *Wilt thou take it before I*

lie

down? He answered, *No, Anne*
Madame. Then she tied her *1553.*

handkercher before her eyes,
 and being blindfold she felt
 about for the block, and said
 twice, *Where is it?* then lay-
 ing her neck upon it, she
 stretched forth her body,
 and said, *Lord Jesus, into thy*
hands I commend my spirit.

Lady Jane
deat b.

The ax met with the last
 word, and she expired. Ne-
 ver was a Ladies fall more
 deplored, and herein it was
 remarkable: Judge Morgan,
 who gave the sentence of her
 death, presently fell mad; and
 in all his distracted fits cried
 out continually, *Take away*
the Lady Jane, take away the
Lady Jane from me, and in
 that extream distemperature
 of passion ended he his life.
 Some report that the Lady
 Jane was young with childe

A memo-
rable note
of Judge
Morgan.

Lady Jane
thought to
be with
childe at
her death.

at

Q Ma. at the time of her departure
but though her Romish op-
posites were many, and the
times bloody, Christian cha-
rity may perswade us, that
they would not use such in-
humanity against so great a
person. She was indeed a
royall Lady, indued with
more vertues then are fre-
quently found in her sex, in
religion and piety precellent
her devout prayer to God
and oration to the people
demonstrated no lesse at the
time of her execution. She
was but sixteen yeares of age,
of inforced honours so un-
ambitious, that she never at-
tired her self in Regall orna-
ments, but constrainedly and
with tears. Whilst she was
prisoner in the Tower, these
subsequent verses were found
written on the wall with a
pin:

*A true cha-
racter of
the Lady
Jane.*

*Non aliana putes, homini quæ
obtingere possunt:* Anno

1553.

*Sors hodierna mihi, cras eris
illa tibi.*

*Think nothing strange that
doth on man incline.*

*This day my lot is drawn,
to morrow thine.*

And thus,

*Deo juvante, nil nocet labor
malus.*

*Et non juvante, nil juvat la-
bor gravis.*

Post tenebras spero lucem.

*God on our side, vain is all
strifes intention:*

*And God oppos'd, bootlesse
is all prevention.*

After night, my hope is light.

*There be extant of her
works in the English tongue,
a learn-*

Q. MA. a learned Epistle to M^r. Harding, Chaplain to the Duke of Suffolk her father, formerly a stout champion in K. Edwards dayes, but now a *renegade* from the faith.

*The Lady.
James
works.*

A Colloquy with one Fecknam a Priest, two nights before her death, about Faith and the Sacraments.

An Epistle to her sister written in the end of the new Testament in Greek, sent the night before she died.

*Suffolk betrayed by
his servants.*

As for the Duke of Suffolk her father, I can parallel his betraying to none so properly as to the Duke of Buckingham in the reigne of Richard the third. As the one had a Banister, the other had an Underwood, a man raised by him only to a competent estate; unto whose trust and guard he committed

and his person, was by him
 conveyed into an hollow
 tree, morning and evening
 relieved with sustenance by
 him, every time of his ap-
 pearance renewed his confi-
 dence unto him, and engaged
 himself with millions of
 oaths for the performance of
 his truth and fidelity. Yet
 easily corrupted with some
 small quantitie of gold, and
 many large promises, Judas
 like betrayed his Master, dis-
 covered him, and delivered
 him up to the Earl of Hun-
 tington: under whose con-
 duct he was with a strong
 guard conveyed through
 London to the Tower, ar-
 raigned & convicted of trea-
 son in the great hall at West-
 minster, and upon the twelfth
 of the moneth of February
 wherein the daughter expi-
 red,

Q. M. red, was the father beheaded
The Duke of Suffolk beheaded. on the Tower hill.

Northumberland and his
 sonne Guilford, Suffolk with
 his daughter Jane being thus
 cut off, *paries unne proxi-*

mus ardet, it was generally
 feared that the Lady Eliza-
 beths turn would be next.

The Queen was no sooner
 crowned, but she fleighted
 her, and removed her into the
 countrey. The good Ladie

*The begin-
 ning of Qu.
 Elisabeths
 troubles.*

was in the mean time much
 troubled to see how Bethel
 lay in the dust unregarded,
 and Babel onely exalted; true
 religion dejected, and super-
 stition advanced: but more
 especially understanding that
 her self was the butt, and her
 life the mark they aimed at.
 Yet the snare was broken, the
 sword was turned into their
 own bosomes; she passed the

storm,

form, and at last arrived safely,
to the joy of all true hearts
of Christians.

1553

This birth of ours is but
an entrance into this life,
where in the sight of heaven
we must endure, for a trial
of our valour, the furious
hocks of many fierce en-
counters. He that sojourns
in the camp of this life, must
not hope for holy dayes; his
dwelling can have no rest, his
labour can have no end; no
countrey but can yeeld a
Pharaoh to destroy him, no
king but can afford an He-
rod to pursue him. The al-
lusion needs no further illu-
stration; the troubles of the
Lady Elisabeth will make a
perfect comment. She swam
for the crown through a sea of
sorrow, and having obtained
how dangerously was her

E 2

life

Q. Ma. life insidiated by Popish assassines; there wanted not a Jesuiticall Mariana to perswade treason, nor a bloody Raynallack to perform it: then the Pope menaced her with his Bulls abroad, now the Bishop of Winchester, the Popes agent, endeavours to supplant her with Warrants at home; now she lives captivated to an incensed sisters indignation, hurried from one place to an other, from post to pillar.

Quocunque aspicio nihil est

nisi pontus & aer

The sea of her sorrow is so broad and spacious; I can see no shore, discern no land at all.

Gardiner
a bitter enemy to the
L. Elisabeth

She was greatly stomach-
ed by Stephen Gardiner Bi-
shop of Winchester, and o-
ther

Ann^o
1553.

her Romists as well of the
Laity as of the Clergie; who
studied by all means possible,
not onely to supplant her
from the Queens love, but to
deprive her of her life, the
first being the way to the se-
cond. For the better effe-
cting whereof with the more
speed and safety, no fortune
seemed this to smile upon
their enterprisen. Sir Thom:
Wyats insurrection and sup-
pression both happening
within some few weeks; but
being over, and many having
suffered for the same, others
were likewise had in suspici-
on by the Clergie, especial-
ly those whom they termed
of the new religion. Here
the train is laid for the Lady,
the net is spread, they think
now all sure; but the Phoenix
they aimed at, was delivered

Q. Ma. from the hands of the fol-
 ler.

*The Lady
 Elizabeth
 sent for out
 of the
 country.*

This which at the first was
 in the Queen but meer suspi-
 cion, by Bishop Gardiner's
 aggravation grew after into
 her high indignation; inso-
 much that a strict commission
 was sent down to Ashridge,
 where she then sojourned, to
 have her with all speed re-
 moved from thence, and
 brought up to London, there
 to answer all such criminal
 articles as could be objected
 against her.

*Lord of
 Tame, Sir
 Ed. Hast-
 ings, Sir
 Tho. Corn-
 wallis sent
 for the La-
 dy Eliza-
 beth.*

The charge was commit-
 ted to Sir John Williams
 Lord of Tame, Sir Edward
 Hastings, and Sir Thomas
 Cornwallis; all three Coun-
 sellours of State: and for the
 better accomplishment of the
 service, a guard of two hun-
 dred and fifty horse-men

more

were

were attendant on them. *W. Anne*

The Princeſſe was at the ſame time dangerously ſick, and even almoſt to death, the day was quite ſpent, and the evening come on. News being brought unto her by her ſervants (much affrighted) that ſo great a ſtrength had beſieged her houſe, and in ſuch a time when her innocence could not ſo much as dream of any thing dangerous that might be ſuggeſted againſt her, it bred in her howſoever no ſmall amazement. But ere ſhe could well recollect her ſelf, a great rapping was heard at the gate. She ſending to demand the cauſe thereof, in ſtead of returning an answer, the Lords ſtept into the houſe, without demanding ſo much as leave of the porter; and coming into the hall

1553.
*I. Elizabeth
very ſick.*

E 4. where

Q. MA. where they met Mistresse Ashley, a Gentlewoman that attended her, they willed her to inform her Lady that they had a message to deliver her from the Queen. The Gentlewoman went up and told her what they had said; who sent them word back by her again, (it being then an unseasonable time of the night, she in her bed and dangerously sick) to intreat them, if not in courtesie, yet for modesties sake, to deferre the delivery of their message till morning. But they without further reply, as she was returning to the Princesses chamber, followed her up the stairs, and pressed in after her, presenting themselves at her bed side: at which sight she was suddenly moved, and told them that she

*Uncivil
intrusion.*

she was not well pleased with. *Anno*
 their uncivil intrusion. They 1553.
 by her low and faine speech
 perceiving her debility and
 weaknesse of body, desired
 her Graces pardon (the Lord
 of Tame speaking in excuse
 of all the rest) and told her
 they were sorry to finde such
 infirmity upon her; especi-
 ally, since it was the Queens
 expresse pleasure, that the
 seventh day of that present
 moneth she must appeare be-
 fore her Majesty, at her
 Court neare Westminster.
 To whom she answered, that
 the Queen had not a subject
 in the whole Kingdome
 more ready or willing to ten-
 der their service and loyalty
 to her Highnesse, then her
 self; yet hoped withall, in re-
 gard of her present disabili-
 ty, they who were eye-wit-
 nes-

*Lady El-
 sabeths loy-
 altie.*

Q. MA. heffes of her weak estate, might in their own charity and goodnesse dispence with their extremity of haste. But the haste was such, and the extremitie so great, that their commission was to bring her either alive or dead. *A sore commission it is,* said she. Hereupon they consulted with her physicians, charging them on their allegiance to resolve them, whether she might be removed thence without imminent peril of her life. Upon conference together they returned answer, that she might undergo that journey without death, though not without great danger; her infirmity being hazardfull, but not mortall. Their opinions thus delivered, they told her Grace that she must of necessity

they prepare her self for the morrowes journey, and with all, that the Queen, out of her great favour and care, had sent her own litter. At which words she raised her self up on her pillow, thanking the Queen for such grace and favour extended towards her, telling them that she would contend with death to tender her life before her Majestie, and with that small strength she had, be ready for them in the morning; intreating them to take such slender provision as her house at such time could afford, and afterwards to repose themselves in such lodgings as were provided for them: and so gave them the good-night. They took their leave with great respect and reverence to her person, & after they had set a strong watch

Q. Ma. watch upon the house, first
went to supper, and after
that to bed.

*Lady Eliza-
beth remo-
ved to-
wards Lon-
don.*

Early the next morning,
by the rising of the sunne,
she was mounted into her li-
ter, and set onwards towards
London. The people, as they
past the way, wondring at so
great a guard, especially for
upon one they so dearly af-
fected, fearing the more, the
lesse they knew, and because
they saw her conducted as a
prisoner, generally commise-
rated her case, some smother-
ing their griefs in silence, and
shaking the head; some ex-
pressing it in teares, others in
loud acclamations, that the
Lord God Almighty would
safeguard and protect her
from all her enemies. In this
manner she past onward on
her way to Redburn, where
the

*The people
dove to the
L. Elizabeth*

she was guarded that night: *1553.*
 her sicknesse and infirmity
 had been guard enough, be-
 ing able to ride but three
 miles the next day, tarrying
 that night in Sir Ralph Row-
 lets house at S. Albones.
 From thence she passed to
 South-Mynmes, resting her
 wearied body at M^r. Dods
 house there, and so the next
 day to Highgate: where be-
 ing very weak in body, and
 much dejected in minde, she
 stayed that night, and the
 next day following. Thus
 was she brought to the
 Court, and for full fourteen
 dayes after remained in a pri-
 vate chamber, altogether so-
 litary and comfortlesse; not
 so much as suffered to see,
 much lesse to speak with any
 friend, but onely the Lord
 Chamberlain and Sir John
 Gage,

*L. Elisabeth
 kept close at
 Court.*

Q. Ma. Gage, who attended at the doore of her lodging. She had no comforter but her innocence, no companion but her book; she was armed with patience to undergo the heat of the day, to endure all opposition.

Virgil.

Æn. 5.

---- *Quò fata trahunt retrahuntque sequamur.*

Quicquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.

None can be brought to so wretched a condition, but they may have hope of better fortune. She knew that the clouds being over, the day would become cleare; the sun but once appearing, those thick mists would be soon expelled. Thus she remained a sorrowfull and dejected prisoner, in the hands of spleenfull and potent adversaries, brought into so strait an exigent,

gent, either to forsake her *Anne*
faith, or else to fall under the *1553.*
mercilesse cruelty of such as
sought her innocent life.

Upon the friday before *Lady Ell.*
Palm-sunday, the Bishop of *sabeth*
Winchester with nine more *brought be-*
of the Counsel convented *fore the*
her. Being com^{me} before *Counsel.*
them, and offering to kneel,
the Earl of Sussex would by
no means suffer her, but com-
manded a chair to be brought
in for her to sit on. Gardi-
ner, Bishop of Winchester,
and then Lord Chancel-
lor, taking upon him to be
the mouth of the rest, began
very sharply to reprove her
(as if she had been already
convicted) for having a hand
in Wyats rebellion. To
whom she mildely answered
with a modest protestation,
that she never had the least
know-

Q. MA. knowledge of his practise and
 I. Elizabeth proceedings; For proof where
 answered of, said she, when Wyatt at his
 all objected death was by some malicious e-
 on. nemies of mine demanded whe-
 ther I was any way knowing, or
 accessarie to his insurrection;
 even at the parting of life and
 body, having prepared his soul
 for heaven, when no dissimula-
 tion can be so much as suspected,
 even then he pronounced me
 guiltlesse. Besides, the like que-
 stion being demanded of Nicho-
 las Throckmorton and James
 Crofts at their arraignment, I
 was likewise cleared by them;
 and being acquitted of all others
 (my Lords), would ye have me
 to accuse myself? After this
 she was questioned about a
 stirring in the West, raised by
 Sir Peter Carew; but answer-
 ed to every particular so di-
 stinctly, that they could not
 -woud take

take hold of the least circumstance, whereby they might any way strengthen their accusation. Which Gardiner perceiving, told her that it would be her safest course to submit her self to the Queen, and to crave pardon of her gracious Majestie. Whereunto she answered, That submission confest a crime, and pardon belonged to a delinquent; either of which being proved by her, she would then, and not till then make use of his Graces counsel. Gardiner told her she should heare more anon, retiring with the rest of the Lords to know the Queens further pleasure. They being gone, she left alone, without either servant to attend her, or friend to cheere her, began to think with her self, that beauty

Anno
1553.

1553. I
1553. I
1553. I

The L. Elisabeth left alone at the Counsel-board.

Q. MA. beauty was but a flower soon faded, health a blessing soon altered, favour a sunne-shine often clouded, riches and glory no better then broken pillars; but innocency and truth unmoved columnes. In the midst of these conceptions, Gardiner and the rest entered the chamber, and told her that it was her Majesties pleasure she must instantly be conveyed to the Tower; that her household was dissolved, and all her servants discharged, except her Gentleman Usher, three Gentlewomen, and two Grooms; and that for her guard two hundred Northren white coats were appointed that night to watch about her lodging, and early in the morning to see her safely delivered into the custody of the Lieutenant.

*L. Elizabeth
command-
ed to the
Tower.*

ant of the Tower. The very name of Tower struck a
 deep horror into her, in-
 so much that the cheerfull
 blood forsaking her fresh
 cheeks, left nothing but ashy
 paleness in her visage. She
 spake these words; *Alas, my*
Lords! how comes it that I
have so incensed my Sister and
Souveraigne? If it be held to be
either criminall or capitall to be
daughter to King Henry, sister
to King Edward of sacred me-
mory, or to be the next in blood
to the Queen, I may then per-
haps incurne as well the severity
of censure, as the rigour of sen-
tence: but otherwise, I here pro-
test before heaven and you, I ne-
ver either in act or thought
have as yet trespassed against
her Majesty. Whose pleasure if
it be so that I must be confined,
and my liberty restrained; my
 humble

1553.

L. Elizabeth
afraid of
the Tower.
Her speech
to the Coun-
sel.

Q. MA. humble suit is unto you, to be
 petitioners on my behalf unto her
 Majestie, that I may be sent
 to some other place lesse notori-
 ous, that being a prison for tray-
 tors & malefactours in the high-
 est degree.

The Earle of
 Sussex a
 fast friend
 to the Lady
 Elizabeth.

The Earl of Sus-
 sex presently replied, that
 her request was both just and
 reasonable, desiring the rest
 of the Lords to joyn with
 him on her behalf. Where-
 upon the Bishop of Winche-
 ster cut him off, and told him
 that it was the Queens abso-
 lute command, and her plea-
 sure was unalterable. When
 after a little pause, Well, said
 she,

*FleBILE principium melior
 fortuna sequetur.*

Injury is but the triall of our
 patience, troubles are onely in-
 structions to teach us wisdom:
 by the one, falshood from faith
 may

may be perceived by the other, *Anno*
 was friends from traitors may 1553.
 be easily discerned.

Gutta cavat lapidem—
 Hard things may be mollified,
 crooked things straightened, a
 rock will in time relent, and
 I, though it stands out long,
 it yields at last: whilest there is a
 sun to set, I will not despair of a
 good issue: *Non omnium die-*
bus Sol occidit, shall be still
 my comforter: And with these
 words they all left her.

That night being spent in
 pious devotion, the next
 day following two Lords
 brought word that she must
 instantly to the Tower, and
 that the barge was ready at

the stairs to convey her thi-
 ther: for, saith one of them
 (whose name I purposely
 omit) the tide will tarry for
 no body. Upon which she
 humbly

L. Elisabeth
 commanded
 to the Tow-

Q. Ma. humbly besought them, that she might only have the freedom of one tide more, and that they would sollicite the Queen for formal a favour. Whereunto he very charitably replied, that it was a thing by no possible means to be granted. Then she desired that she might write unto the Queen, which he would not admit. But the Earl of Sussex, being the other that was sent from the Queen, knelled unto her, kiss her hand, and said, That upon his own peril she should not onely have the liberty to write, but as he was a true man to God and his Prince, he would deliver her letter to the Queens own hands, and bring an answer of the same, whatsoever came thereof.

*The Earl of
Sussex con-
tinues a fast
friend to
the Lady
Elizabeth.*

Whilſt ſhe was writing,
(for

for a small piece of paper could not make sufficient report of her sorrows, being so great in quantity, so extraordinary in quality; the tide was spent. Then they whispered together to take advantage of the next: but that course was held to be inconvenient, in regard that it fell out just about midnight. The difficulty allayed, was, lest being in the dark, she might perhaps be rescued. Therefore the next day being Palm Sunday, they repaired unto her lodging again, and desired her to prepare her self; for that was the best hour of her liberty, and she must to the barge presently. Whereunto she answered, *It be Lords will be done: as in her Highness pleasure: and shall with very well content.*

Anno
1553.

*L. Elizabeth
writeth to
the Queen.*

Q. MA. *tempted* Passing through the
 garden and the guard to take
 water; she looked back to
 every window, and seeing
 none whose looks might
 seem to compassionate her
 afflictions, said thus, I wonder
 whether the Nobility intends to
 lead me, being a Princess, and of
 the Royall blood of England. O
 fate! why being an harmles inno-
 cent woman, am I thus hurried
 to captivity? the Lord of heaven
 knows whither, for I my self
 not. Great haste was made to
 see her safe in the barge, and
 much care to have her pass
 by London unseen: which
 was the occasion that both
 she and they were engaged to
 remarkable danger. The tide
 being young, the barge-men
 feared to shoot the bridge
 but being forced to it against
 their wills, the stern struck
 gain

L. Eliza-
 beths
 Speech at
 her depar-
 ture out of
 the Court.

L. Eliza-
 beths
 danger in
 shooting
 London-
 bridge.

against one of the arches, and
 running water, grated against
 the channell; with great ha-
 ard to be overwhelmed; but

God in his mercy preserved
 her to a fairer fortune. She

was landed at the Tower
 stairs; the same intended for
 traitors. Loath she was to

have gone ashore there, lay-
 ing open her innocent and

by all behaviour both to-
 wards the Queen and present

state; but being cut short by
 the churlish reply of one

who was her convoy, she
 went ashore, and steep short

to the water, uttering these
 words; I speak it before thee,

God! having no friend but
 him in whom to put my confi-

dence: here landeth as true a
 subject, being prisoner, as ever

landed at these stairs; since Ju-
 lio Cesar laid the first founda-

F tion

Ambo
 1553.

L. Elfab.
landed at
the traitors
stairs.

What did
she do?
She
landed at
the Tower.

Her speech
at her lan-
ding in the
Tower.

What did
she say?
She
landed at
the Tower.

Q. *Ma. tion of this structure. Well, if it prove so* (said one of the Lords) *it will be the better for you.* As she passed along, the warders then attending, bade *God blesse your Grace* for which some were rebuked in words, others by a mulct in the purse.

The Lady Elisabeth delivered up to the Constable of the Tower.

She was then delivered to the charge of the Constable of the Tower, who received her as his prisoner, and told her, that he would shew her to her lodging; but she being faint, began to complain. The good Earl of Suffolk seeing her colour began to fail, and she ready to sink under his arms, called for a chair: but the Constable would not suffer it to be brought. Then she sat down upon a fair stone, at which time there fell a great show-

The inhumanity of the Constable towards her.

of rain; the heavens them-
 selves did seem to weep at
 such inhumane usage. Sussex
 offered to cast his cloak about
 her, but she by no means
 would admit it. Then the
 Lieutenant, M. Bridges, in-
 vited her to withdraw her-
 self from the violence of the
 storm into some shelter. To
 whom she answered, *I had*
rather sit here than in a worse
place, for God knoweth, what
either you intend, or shall see.
 At which words, looking up-
 on her Gentleman usher, and
 seeing his eyes full of tears,
 he told him he did not, well
 to disconsolate her with his
 sorrow; who had so much
 grief of her own, that she
 doubted whether she had
 strength enough to support
 Being locked and bolted

1553.
The Earl
of Sussex
love to the
L. Elizabeth

The Lieuten-
ants com-
pass to her.

that she
thought
of death
and
was
in
trouble.

L. Elizabeth
lock up
close in the
Tower.

Q. Ma. in her lodging with some of
 her servants, she was much
 daunted and perplexed; but
 called to her Gentlewoman
 for her book, desiring God
 not to suffer her to lay her
 foundation upon the sands,
 but upon the Rock, whereby
 all blasts of blustering weather
 might not prevail against
 her. Whereunto she added,
 The skill of a pilot is unknown
 but in a tempest, the valour of a
 captain is unseen but in a battle,
 and the worth of a Christian is
 unknown but in trial and tem-
 ptation. This earthly globe is
 a stage, in which the actor on which
 we are placed as, to get some
 proof from thence of our suffici-
 ency. Death will assay us, the
 world will entice us, the flesh will
 seek to betray us, and the devil
 ready to devour us: But all this
 and much more shall never de-

The Lady
 Elizabeths
 speech be-
 ing lacke
 in her
 chamber.

The
 history of
 England, I
 have written
 in
 the
 year
 1558.

pect my spirits; for thou, O King
of kings, art my spectatour, and
thy Sonne Christ, my Saviour
Jesus; hath already undergone
these trials for my encourage-
ment. I will therefore come
boldly to the throne of grace;
where it is, I am sure, that I shall
find comfort in this time of
need. Though an host should en-
camp against me, my heart shall
not fear; though warre should
rise against me, in this will I be
confident, Thou Lord art my
light and my salvation, whom
shall I fear? thou Lord art the
strength of my life, of whom
shall I be afraid? In this interim
the Lords took advice about
a more strict watch and ward
to be set upon her, all agree-
ing that it should be exactly
performed. But the good E.
of Sussex was very passionate
to heare all this, and said, My

1553.

him should
be good here
1553. 1554
The Lords
take advice
about a
watch to
keep the
Lady Eliza-
beth safe.
The good
Earl of
Sussex still
a friend to
her.

Q. 11. Lords, my Lords, let us take
heed, and do no more then our
commission will well bear: consi-
der that she was the King our
Masters daughter, and therefore
let us use such dealing as may
hereafter prove answerable.
The other Lords agreed to
his words, saying it was well
spoke of him; and so for that
time departed.

Two dayes after, Gardiner making use of the Queens name and authority, caused Masse to be inforcedly said and sung before her; which seemed to be the greatest triall she had till that time endured: but necessity having no law, she was forced to give way to it, and not unadvisedly. That spirit is prodigious, which rather then shake hands with inconveniencie, would cast it self into the jaws

Staffe said
and sung in
the L. Elif.
chamber.

1. The first part of the book is a history of the
 2. of the city of London, from the time of the
 3. of the city of London, from the time of the
 4. of the city of London, from the time of the
 5. of the city of London, from the time of the
 6. of the city of London, from the time of the
 7. of the city of London, from the time of the
 8. of the city of London, from the time of the
 9. of the city of London, from the time of the
 10. of the city of London, from the time of the

laws of danger. She with a *Anglo*
 settled countenance swallowed
 1553.
 down, upon extremity, the
 bitter potion of indignity:
 she would rather bow, then
 break; rather strike sail, then
 perist in the storm. The
 greatnesse of her minde gave
 place to the weaknesse of her
 means: because she could not
 harbour where she would,
 she anchored where she
 might with best security.
 Philip of Spain being in-
 teressed in this story, as one
 whom God used for an in-
 strument to preserve the La-
 dy Elisabeth (all those that
 interposed his coming into
 the kingdome being cut off,
 namely, the Duke of Suf-
 folk, Sir Thomas Wyatt
 with all his confederate,
 and the much suspected La-
 dy Elisabeth being under safe
 F 4. custo-

Q. *Ma.* custody in the Tower, and hope it will not be imprudent to impart somewhat of his landing, marriage, and coronation.

Philip of Spain landeth.

On the twentieth day of July anno 1554, he arrived at Southampton, and was there honourably met and received by the Queens Counsell, and the greatest part of the Nobility. At his first setting foot on land, the Garter was presented to him, and fastened about his leg. Before he would enter into any house, he went first to the Church of Holyrood, there to give thanks for his prosperous and successfull voyage. Having spent about half an hour in devotion, he mounted on a goodly jennet, richly caparisoned, sent to him that morning from the Queen,

The devotion of King Philip.

Queen, and rode back again to his lodging, next adjoyning to the Watergate.

1554.

The monday following, he left Southhampton, and being most honourably attended by the Nobility and Gentry of England, he rode toward Winchester: but by reason of much rain that fell that day, the journey seemed lesse pleasant.

The next day, betwixt six and seven in the evening, he was there received magnificently, and rode to Church before he saw his lodging. Loud musick sounded at his alighting; the Bishop of that See, with foure others, met him at the Church-doore, with Priests, Singingmen and Choristers, attired in rich robes, with three fair crosses borne before them. At his first

Philip came
meth to
Winchester.

F. S.

ca.

Q. 11. entrance into the Church, he
 1. 221 kneeled down to pray, which
 done, he arose and went un-
 der a canopy from the West
 door up to the Quire. Per-
 ceiving the Sacrament, he
 put off his hat to do it reve-
 rence, then entred into a
 goodly traverse hung with
 rich arras, and there kneeled
 again, till the Chancellour
 began *Te Deum*, and all the
 Quire seconded. That done,
 he was brought thence by
 torch-light, going on foot
 to his lodging, where the
 Queens guard attended on
 him. All the way as he pas-
 sed along, he turned himself
 to the people on both sides,
 with a pleasant countenance.
 After supper certain of the
 Council brought him to the
 Queen by a private way. She
 received him both graciously
 and

E. Philip
 brought in
 to the pre-
 sent pri-
 vate

and lovingly they had conference together about half an houre in the Spanish tongue. Which ended, he took his leave, and was conducted back to his lodging.

Upon tuesday following about thre in the afternoon, he came from his lodging on foot, accompanied by the Lord Steward, the Earls of Derby and Pembroke, with other Lords and Gentlemen, as well strangers as English. He was all in black clothes; he shewed himself freely and

openly to all men. At his entrance into the Court, loud Musick played. The Queen met him in the great Hall, and kissed him in the presence of all the people, and taking him by the right hand, they went up together into the great Chamber of Presence, and

The courteous behaviour of K. Philip to the people.
The courteous behaviour of K. Philip to the people.

Q. Ma. and talked together about a
 quarter of an houre. He then
 took leave of her Majestie,
 went to the Cathedrall to
 heare Evensong, from thence
 was conveyed to his lodging
 with torch light.

On St. James day, being
 the tutelary Saint of Spain,
 July 25, the King and Queen
 came from their lodgings to-
 wards the Church, all on
 foot, richly attired in gowns
 of cloth of gold, set with
 stones and jems; he with his
 guard, and she with hers, each
 of them having a sword borne
 before them; that of hers by
 the E. of Derby, the other of
 his by the Earl of Pembroke.
 Being come into the Church,
 he went to one altar, & she to
 another, both hanged with
 curtains of cloth of gold;
 which being after drawn, it
 was

was thought that they were there shaven. Then they resumed their places, and being met, courteously saluted each other, he being at that time bare-headed. Six Bishops went to the place prepared for the ceremony; the King was on the left hand, and she on the right. Winchester celebrated the Nuptials; first in Latine, then in English. The marriage ring was a plain hoop ring of gold without any stone. The Ceremonies being consummated, they both went hand in hand together; coming to the altar, they both kneeled a while, with each of them a lighted taper in their hand. After the Masse was ended, the King of Heralds openly in the Church proclaimed their Majesties King and Queen.

Anna
1553.

The marriage solemnized between Philip and Mary.

Q. Ma. Queen, with their styles and titles, as followeth;

*Philip and
Q. Mary
proclaimed
King and
Queen of
England,
&c.*

Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, King & Queen of Spain, Sicilia, Leon, and Arragon, Arch-dukes of Austria, Dukes of Millain, Burgundie, and Brabant, Counties of Hasbrough, Flanders, and Tiroll: Lords of the Islands of Sardinia, Majorca, Minorca, of the Fimm-land and the great Ocean Sea: Palatines of Henault, and

and the holy Empire: *Ann*
 Lords of Freezeland and *1554.*
 Ireland, Governours of all
 Asia and Africa.

The Trumpets ceasing, *Philip and*
 the King and Queen came *Queen*
 forth hand in hand, royally *Mary dine*
 attended, and dined together *together at*
 openly in the Hall at one *one table.*
 table.

On the eighteenth of Au-
 gust they came to Suffolke-
 place in Southwark; there
 they dined, after dinner rode
 over the bridge, and so
 through London to Wel-
 lington. Great triumphs met
 them by the way, with the
 presentation of divers page-
 ants and mews, having re-
 ference to their persons, and
 the great joy conceived of
 their royall marriage.

Philip and
Q. Mary
passed
through
London in
state.

Here

Q. Ma. Here is one sister in her Majesty, the other in misery, the one upon her Throne, the other in the Tower, every day expecting some news or other of her death. It would make a pitifull and strange story, to relate what examinations and rackings of poore men there was to finde but out that knife which might cut her throat. Gardiner, with divers others of the Counsell, came to have a second examination of her, demanding what conference she had with Sir James Crofts, being then a prisoner in the Tower, and brought into her presence on set purpose to confront her; alledging that the speech which they had privately, was about her removal from Ashridge to Dunnington Castle.

*Gardiner
examines
the Lady
Elizabeth
in the
Tower.*

He. At the first she was some-
 what amazed, not remem-
 bering that she had any such
 house; but having recollect-
 ed her self, I do remember, my
 honourable Lords, that I have
 such a house: but me thinks you
 do me great injury, thus to
 presse, examine, and produce
 every petty mean prisoner a-
 gainst me. If they have been
 delinquents and done ill; let
 them at their own peril answer
 it: but neither number me nor
 mix me with such malefactors
 and offenders. As touching my
 remove to Dunnington, my offi-
 cers, and you Sir James Crofts
 being then present, can well te-
 stifie whether any rash or unbe-
 coming word did at that time
 passe my lips, which might not
 have well become a faithfull and
 tryall subject. But what is all
 this to the purpose, my Lords?

Anne
 1555.

Lady El-
 sabeth an-
 swer to the
 objections
 of Gardiner

Might

Q. MA. Might I not without offence go
 to my house at all times, when I
 best pleased? At which words
 the Earl of Arundel kneeling
 down, said, Your Grace saith
 truth; and for mine own part, I
 am much grieved that you
 should be thus troubled about
 matters of no greater moment.
 Well my good Lords I said the
 you sife me very narrowly, but
 you can do no more unto me than
 God in his diuine providence
 hath appointed; and to him only
 will I direct my prayers to for-
 giue you all. Sir James Croft
 kneeled unto her, being hearti-
 ly sorry that ever he should
 see that day to be a witnesse
 against her, taking God to
 witnesse, that he neuer knew
 any thing by her, worthy of
 the least suspition. Yet not-
 withstanding there appeared
 not the least probabilitie of

Arundels
 kinde re-
 ply to the
 L. Elizab.
 1570

any

my fault, nothing but meer. *And*
 suspicions and suggestions 1555.
 could be objected; she was still
 kept close prisoner: the Con-
 stable of the Tower then L. *The severity*
 Chamberlain, would not suf- *ty of the*
 fer her own servants to carry *Constable*
 to her diet, but put it into the *of the Tow-*
 hands of rude and unmanner- *er to the L.*
 ly souldiers. Of which she *Elisabeth.*
 complaining to her Gentle-
 man-usher to have that abuse
 better ordered; the Lieute-
 nant not onely denied to see
 remedied, but threatened
 him with imprisonment, if
 he again did but urge such a
 motion. Neither would he
 suffer her own Cooks to
 dress her diet, but mingled
 his own servants with hers.
 Violent he was in the perse-
 cution of her innocence, his
 malice was sharp and keen a-
 gainst her; insomuch that she
 was

Q. MA. was ready to sink under the heavy & insupportable burthen of his cruelty, but that God who still protected her, raised up an instrument to take off the edge of his so violent oppression. The Lord

*L. Shandoys
moveth the
Lords of the
Counsell on
the behalf
the L. Eliz.*

*L. Elizabeth
suffered to
have a case-
ment open
in her
chamber.*

*A Warrant
for her
death.*

*Mass Bridges
made
an happy in-
strument to
preserve her*

Shandoys, then one of her keepers, moved the Lords of the Counsell on her behalf, and by his onely intercession she had the freedome of the Queens lodgings, and liberty to open her casement to take in the aire: which before that time could by no means be possibly granted.

In the interim a Warrant came down under seal for her execution. Gardiner was the onely Dedalus and inventor of the engine; but M^r. Bridges had the honour of her delivery; for he no sooner received the Warrant, but mis-
trusting

putting false play, presently made haste to the Queen. *Anna* 1555.

She was no sooner informed, but renounced the least knowledge thereof, called Gardiner and others, whom she suspected before her, blamed them for their inhumane usage of her, and took advice for her better security. And thus was Achitophels bloody device prevented.

Soon after on the fifth of May the Constable of the Tower was discharged, and one Sir Henry Benningfield succeeded in his place; a man altogether unknown to her Grace, & therefore the more to be feared. The suddenness of the change did at that time somewhat daunt her; but the same power which removed the one out of his

Licute-

The Constable of the Tower discharged, Sir Hen. Benningfield put in trust with the L. Elisabeth.

Q. Ma. Lieutenantship, at the very
 same time released her, out of
 her close and strict imprison-
 ment in the Tower, and from
 thence conveyed her to
 Woodstock, under the con-
 duct and charge of Sir Henry
 Benningsfield, with whom
 was joyned in Commission
 Sir John Williams the Lord
 of Tame, and an hundred
 Northern blew-coats to at-
 tend them. These presenting
 themselves before her, she in-
 stantly apprehended them to
 be her new guardians: but at
 the sight of Sir Henry, whom
 she had never till that time
 seen, she suddenly started
 back, and called to one of
 the Lords, privately deman-
 ding of him, whether the
 scaffold were yet standing
 whereon the innocent Lady
 Jane had not long before
 suffer-

L. Elizabeth
 removed to
 Woodstock.

L. Elizabeth
 afraid of Sir
 Hen. Ben-
 ningsfield.

effected. He resolved her,
 that upon his honour it was
 quite taken down, and that
 no memoriall thereof was
 now remaining. Then she
 beckoned another Noble-
 man unto her, and asked of
 him what Sir Henry was: if
 he knew him: or if a private
 murder were committed to
 his charge, whether he had
 at the conscience to per-
 form it. Answer was made,
 that he was a man whom the
 Queen respected, and the
 Chancellor much favour-
 ed, and that she should with-
 out doubt finde him a man
 better qualified then she sup-
 posed, both of a stricter con-
 science and more Christian-
 like condition. *It is well* (said
 she) *if it prove so.* She seem-
 ed herein something satisfi-
 ed, and the rather, because
 from

Anno
 1555.

.d. 13. 11
 at dinner
 .d. 13. 11
 .d. 13. 11

Q. Ma. from the milde aspect of the
 .7771 Lord of Tame, she expected
 some comfort: she perceives
 compassion in his eye, to de-
 fend her from the counte-
 nance of the other, which
 prefigured unto her nothing
 but oppression.

The nineteenth of May
 she removed from the Tower
 towards Woodstock, being
 that night appointed to be
 at Richmond: whither they
 were no sooner come, and
 she entered into her lodging,
 but the souldiers were pla-
 ced about her, and all her
 servants killed in by and
 out houses. Which she per-
 ceiving, called her Gentle-
 man usher fearfully unto
 her, bad him and all the rest
 of hers to pray for her; for
 she doubted that night to
 be there murdered, and that

*L. Elisab.
 secretly to
 be murder-
 ed at Rich-
 mond.*

he had no hope to survive. *1555.*
 that morning. Wherewith *L. Elizab.*
 he being struck to the heart, *receiveth*
 said; God forbid that any such *comfort*
 weakness should be intended *from his*
 against your Graces. *Gentlemen:*
 Thus God who hath thus far
 curably supported you in this
 he will defend you still. He is
 God omnipotent, God all sufficient
 God that hath relieved you
 for an help, God that hath
 forsake all such as put their
 trust in him. Be of good courage
 for your Grace be dejectedly
 though sorrow be here in the
 morning. Joy will be in the
 evening. She thanked him
 for his comfortable advice
 and added; Be merciful unto
 O God, be merciful unto
 for my soul trust in thee
 in the shadow of thy wings
 will make my refuge, until
 for calamities be overpast.

*L. Elise-
beths medi-
tations.*

*The noble
militant
of the
of the*

G Here.

Q. MA. Hereupon he departed with
 tears in his eyes, leaving her
 to God & her self; but could
 not rest, till he had acquainted
 the Lord of Tame with
 all such fears as her Grace
 had conceived. Coming
 down into the hall, he found
 Sir Henry Benningfield and
 the Lord of Tame walking
 together; and having singled
 out the Lord of Tame, told
 him, that the cause of his
 coming was to be resolved,
 whether there were any se-
 cret plot intended against her
 Grace that night or no; and if
 there were, that he and his
 fellows might know it; for
 they should account them-
 selves happy to loose their
 lives in her rescue. The Lord
 of Tame nobly replied, that
 all such fears were needlesse
 for if any such thing were
 attempted,

The noble
 resolution
 of the Lord
 of Tame;

empted; he and all his followers would spend their bloods in her defence. So, praise be to God, they passed that night in safety, though with no little grief of heart.

The next morning, the country people understanding which way she was to take her journey, had assembled themselves in divers places, some praying for her preservation and liberty, others presented her with rose-gayes, and such expression of their loves as the country afforded. The inhabitants of neighbour villages commanded the bells to be rung; so that wth a with the lowd acclamations of people, and the sound of bells, the very aire did echo wth the preservation of Elisabeth. Which being per-

The countreys love to the Lady Elisabeth in her passage to Woodstock.

Q. Ma. ceived by Sir Henry Benningfield, he called them rebels and traitors, beating them back with his truncheon. As for the ringers, he made their pates ring noon before they were released out of the stocks. The Princess intreated him in their behalf, and desired that he would desist from the rigour used to the people. *I cannot by any means suffer* (saith he) *their clamorous out-cries, they grate my eares with their bablings; besides, it is not tolerable, by vertue of my Commission.* And at every word he spoke, he still had up his Commission: which the Princess taking notice of, told him that he was no better then her Jaylour. The very name of Jaylour moved his patience; but knowing not how

L. Elisab.

calls Sir

H. Benning-

field her

Jaylour.

how

how to mend himself; he *Ann*
humbly intreated her Grace 1555.
not to use that name; it be-
ing a name of dishonour, and
a scandal to his Gentry. *It is*
no matter (said she) *Sir Henry;*
we think that name and your
nature agree well together; let
me not heare of that word Com-
mission; as oft as you but nomi-
nate your Commission, so oft will
I call you Paylor.

As she passed along to-
wards Windsor, divers of her
servants seeing her passe so
sadly by the way, (being such
as had been formerly dis-
charged at the dissolution of
her household) requested her
Grace, that she would vouch-
safe to resolve them whither
she was carried. To whom
she sent back an answer in
these two narrow words;
Tanquam ovis.

Tanquam
ovis, as a
sheep to the
slaughter.

Q. Ma. She lodged that night at the Dean of Windfords house, and passed the next day to M. Dormers house. By the way there was great concourse of people to see her Grace. The next night she came to the Lord of Tames his house, where she was most nobly entertained by all the Gentry of the countrey, coming to congratulate her safety, and to condole her miserie. Whereat Sir Henry Benningfield was highly displeased, and told them, that they could not tel what they did, and were not able to answer the least part of their actions; informing them that she was the Queens prisoner, and no otherwife; advising them withall to take heed what they did, and beware of afterclaps. Whereunto the Lord

Early Elizabeth lodged at the Lord of Tames house.

Lord of Tame made answer, that he was well advised of his doings, being joyned in commission as well as he; and that he would warrant both her Graces mirth and entertainment in his house. Sir Henry being thus opposed, went up into a chamber where was prepared a chair, two cushions, and a rich carpet for her Grace to sit in. But he impatient to see such Princely furniture for her entertainment, rather then he should not be taken notice of like Socrates that set the temple of Diana on fire, only to get him a name) he presumptuously sat in the chair, and called one Barwick his man to pull off his boots. Which being knowne over the house, he was well deserved for his uncivill behaviour.

*The saugy
rude beba-
viour of Sir
Henry Ben-
ningfield.*

*He I was
displeased
that he had
not
been
more
modest.*

Q. Ma. That night she passed as a
 .7771 welcome guest to the Lord
 of Tame. But Sir Henry be-
 ing formerly galled, what
 with the royall entertain-
 ment of her Grace, and part-
 ly by the jeering speeches
 largely put upon him; he
 would not suffer her to sleep
 under the sole custody of the
 Lord of Tame, being in mis-
 trust of his own shadow; and
 therefore set a strong watch
 upon the house.

The Lady
 Elizabeth
 locked and
 bolted up
 in Wood-
 stock.

The next day they came
 to Woodstock, where she
 was no sooner entred, but
 locked and bolted up as for-
 merly in the Tower. Here
 her fears grew greater, and
 her liberty lesse, her lodging
 the meanest & coarsest about
 the house, night and day
 guarded with rude and unci-
 vil souldiers. Besides, the

Keeper

Keeper of the house was re-
 puted a notorious ruffian, of
 an evil conditioned life; one
 that waited his opportunitie
 to deprive her of hers; and
 being encouraged by some
 great ones, then at Court,
 made divers attempts; but
 by the immediate hand of
 God was still prevented.
 And for Sir Henry Benning-
 field, he was still the same,
 omitting not the least occasi-
 on to set his Commission on
 the tenterhooks of severity.
 In this onely she espied
 some small glimpse of com-
 fort, that by the means of
 a worthy Knight in Oxford-
 shire, joyned in commission
 with Sir Henry, she had at
 last the liberty of the gardens
 to walk in; but Sir Henry
 locked and unlocked the
 doors himself, not daring to
 trust.

And
 1555.
The Keeper
of Wood-
stock attempt-
ed to kill
her.

L. Elizabth
libertie to
walk in the
gardens.

Q. Ma. trust any with the keyes.
 Whereupon she said unto
 him; Why? are not you now my
 Jaylor? I beseech your Grace
 (said he) do but forbear that
 word: I am not your Jaylor,
 but an officer appointed by her
 Majestie to keep you safe. God
 blesse her Majestie (said she)
 & from such officers good Lord
 deliver me. Being in the gar-
 den, she was alwayes em-
 ployed in devotion, taken up
 with one meditation or o-
 ther. Not the least pile of
 grasse she trod on, but afford-
 ed instruction; *but when ant. she*
not repens, grasse or grassehop-
 per she acknowledged her
 self to be. Then casting her
 eyes upon those goodly
 parks, furnished with tall and
 stately oaks, whose erected
 tops and large spreading
 branches overlooked the

*Body Eli-
 sabeths
 meditati-
 ons as she
 walked in
 the garden.*

der woods and lesser plants; *Alm*
 not so much as admitting any *1555*
 sunne-beam to reflect upon
 their boughs, but such faint
 the que spotted light as shi-
 ned through the suffrance of
 their leaves; nor allowing the
 rain of heaven to fall upon
 them, onely such as from su-
 persuit & abundance drop-
 ped from their branches. To
 these straight and extending
 trees, she compared the Mo-
 bility; to the *urbuscale* or
 smaller plants, the commons;
 but to the *Tamarix*, the bri-
 er and bush, the poorest and
 meanest of the people. Then
 conferring the estate of the
 honourable with the conditi-
 on of the humble, he tem-
 pests that shake the mighty,
 and blow over the mean, as
 being situate in the lesse emi-
 nent place, that it is the long-
 est

Q. Ma. est to be which contrasts the
 .2221 greatest joy; they that walk
 on the tops of pinacles are
 only in the danger, whilst
 those which are upon the
 ground march more securely.
 Many were the troubles
 of this good Lady, her dan-
 gers more. She had very
 neere been burned in her bed
 one night had there not been
 prevention. She was *in medio*
igni, in the midst of a fire,
 kindled (as it is reported) on
 for purpose to have consu-
 med her; but being espyed
 by a worthy Knight in Ox-
 ford-shire, so flame through
 the boards of her chamber
 was presently extinguished.
 She was *in medio ignis*, in the
 midst of that fiery triall; the
 whole kingdome was then
 inflamed with bonfires of
 Gods Saints. There was fire
 in

Lady Elisa-
 beth almost
 burned in
 her bed.

in the center, fire all about. *Anna*
 the circumference, fire at
 home; fire abroad; fire in her
 private chamber, fire all over
 the whole kingdom. What
 a dangerous exigent must she
 needs come to; whose life
 was thus assailed?

See lately elapsed, the said

In quibus istis legibus incertam

at craft, better, acellia

at Ipse equidem scio scribere

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

at mitti non potuit

Q. MA. of; not so much as a hair of her head being singed. Being thus delivered out of the hands of her enemies, she persevered in the service of God all the dayes of her life; and for the present having well weighed the danger lately escaped, she said,

Quid tibi retribuam Domine?
What shall I render unto the Lord for all his blessings, so favourably from time to time bestowed upon me? Then retyring into her private chamber, she thus began to pray;

*Lady Elisabeth
 thankfull to
 God for her
 delivery
 out of the
 fire.*

*Lady Elisabeth
 prays in
 the midst of
 her sorrow.*

O GRACIOUS LORD
 GOD, I humbly
 prostrate my self
 upon the bended knees of
 my heart before thee,
 increating thee (for thy
 Sonnes sake) to be now
 and

and ever mercifull unto me. I am thy work, the work of thine own hands, even of those hands which were nailed to the crosse for my finnes. Look upon the wounds of thy hands, & despise not the work of thy hands. Thou hast written me down in thy book of preservation, with thine own hand. O read thine own handwriting, and save me: spare me that speak unto thee, pardon me that pray unto thee. The griefs I endure enforce me to speak the calamities I suffer

Anna
1555.

for

Q. MA. for impel me to complain.
If my hopes were in this
life onely, then were I of
all people most miserable.
It must needs be so that
there is another life; for
here they live many times
the longest lives who are
not worthy to live at
all. Here the Israelites
make bricks, and the
Egyptians dwell in the
houses; David is in want,
and Nabal abounds; Si-
on is Babelons, captive.
Hast thou nothing in store
for Joseph, but the stocks?
for Esay, but a saw? will
not Elias adorn the chari-
ot better than the juniper-
tree?

will not John Ba- *And*
ptists head become a 1555.
crown as well as a plat-
ter. Surely there is great
tribulation for the just,
there is fruit for the right-
eous. Thou hast palms
for their hands, coroners
for their heads, white
robes for their bodies,
thou wilt wipe all teares
from their eyes, and shew
them thy goodnesse in
the land of the living.
How good and desirable
is the shadow of thy
wings, Lord Iesus! There
is the safe Sanctuary to
fly unto, the comforta-
ble refreshing of all sinne-
and

Q. Ma. and sorrow. **W**hatsoever cup of affliction this life propinets unto me, is nothing to those bitter draughts thou hast already drunk unto me. Help me, O thou my strength by which I shall be raised, come thou my light by which I shall be illuminated, appeare thou glory to which I shall be exalted, hasten thou life through which I shall be hereafter glorified. *Amen.*

Amen. **T**hus did she both devoutly and religiously make use of all afflictions imposed upon her: she ever laid her foundation upon that *Pr.*

~~man~~ *quarite*, which is the ~~Ann~~
chief corner-stone both of 1555,
Divinitie and Philosophy.

But being over-whelmed
with an inundation of sorrow
and fear, she humbly petiti-
oned the Counsel that they
would admit her to write to
the Queen: which at first was
prohibited, but afterwards
most lovingly permitted.

*Lady Elisa-
beth de-
sireth to
write to the
Queen.*

Sir Henrie Benningfield
brought her pen, paper and
ink, and would not so much
as depart the room whilst
she had pen to paper; and
ever when she was weary of
writing, he carried her let-
ters away and brought them

again at his pleasure. But ha-
ving finished her letters, he
said that he would carry
them to Court: No (said she)

*one of my own shall carry them,
I will trust neither your self, nor*

*Sir Henry
Benning-
field will not
suffer any
one but
himself to
convey the
Lady Eli-
sabeths let-
ter to the
Queen.*

show

any

Q. MA. any that belongs to you therein.

2731 - Whereunto he replied, You are a prisoner to the Queen, I hope there is none of your servants dares be so bold as to deliver any letters of yours to her Majestie, you being in that case. Yes (I quoth she) I have none that are so dishonest; but will be as willing to do for me in that behalf, as ever obey were. That is true (said he) but my Commission is to the contrary, I can by no means suffer it. Her Grace replying again, said, You charge me very often with your Commission, I pray God you may hereafter answer the cruell dealing used towards me. Then he kneeling down desired her Grace to consider, that he was but a servant put onely in trust by her Majestie to keep her safe, protesting that if the case were hers, he would

would as willingly observe her Grace, as now he did the Queens Highnesse. For his answer she returned him thanks, beseeching God that he might never stand in need of such servants as he was: giving him further to understand, that his actions towards her were neither good nor answerable; nay, such as the best friends he had could never maintain. *I doubt not* (said he) *but so make good account of my actions: there is no remedy but that I must answer them; and so I will well enough* *Elowarrant you.* Being angered and vexed with her Graces speeches, he kept the letters foure dayes after they were dated. But in conclusion, he was faine to send for her Gentleman-lusher from the town of Woodstock, and asked him

Q. MA. him whether he durst deliver
his Mistresses letters to the
Queen. *Ans. said he y^e that I
dare, & will with all my heart.*
Then Sir Henry half against
his stomach delivered them
unto him.

*Lady Eliza-
beth sick.*

*The Queen
sends two
Physicians
to the Lady
Elizabeth.*

*The Physicians
make a report
of the Lady
Elizabeth to
the Queen.*

Not long after, her Grace
fell sick; which the Queen no
sooner heard of, but she sent
Doct. Owen and Doct. Wende-
dy to visit her. Being come
to Woodstock, they careful-
ly administered unto her, let
her bloud, and in six dayes
set her on foot again; and so
taking leave of her Grace, re-
turned to Court, and made a
large report both to the
Queen and Counsel of her
humble behaviour and alle-
giance towards them. The
Queen no sooner heard it,
but rejoiced at it. Her ad-
versaries looked black in the
mouth,

mouth, not knowing how to send themselves, but only by inciting the Queen against her; telling her that they much wondred that she did not submit her self, having offended her Highnesse.

In the interim, her Grace was much solicited by divers pretended friends, to submit her self to the Queen; informing her that it would be well taken, and be very con-
ducible to her benefit and further enlargement. The words were no sooner uttered, but she most resolutely made answer in this manner, I will never submit to any one whom I never offend in all my life. If I am a delinquent, and have offended, Curia lex, let the law take course, I crave no mercy at all; the law is just and will not condemn me; my

*Divers
tamper*

with the

Lady Eli-

sabeth to

have her re-

submit her

self to the

Queen.

1555.

1555.

1555.

1555.

1555.

1555.

1555.

1555.

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1555.

1555.

1555.

1555.

1555.

1555.

1555.

1555.

Keeper

Q. Ma. Keeper than lockt her up day
 .2221 and night, & doth continually
 lest me. If I were but as free
 from the lane, as I am from the
 other, I should think my self
 most happy. Howsoever, God
 in his good time will either will
 life his heart, or some other
 other to procure my further en-
 largement.

The Counsell-board, of pec-
 cially the adverse party, were
 no sooner possessed with the
 constancie of her resolution,
 but they sent up for Sir Hen-
 ry Benningfield her Keeper.
 No way was attempted,
 which might make for their
 ends. Great consultation was
 held about a marriage for
 her. The Spaniards thought
 it most convenient to be with
 some stranger, that she might
 have her portion, and so de-
 part the land; some thought
 that

Doctor
 2221
 addition
 of the
 Sir Henry
 Benning-
 field sent
 for to the
 Counsell-
 board.

consulti-
 on what to
 do with the
 L. Elizabeth

that not to be the safest *Anna*
 course to send her abroad. 1555.
 But one Lord and Gardiner *One of the*
 resolved upon a more speedy *Lords and*
 one; the one said that the *Gardiners*
 King would never have any *sudden ad-*
 quiet Commonwealth in *vices*
 England till her head were
 stricken off from her shoul-
 ders: the other, *My Lords, we*
have but all this while been strip-
ping off the leaves, and now and
then lopped a branch; but till
such time as we strike at the root
of heresie (meaning the Lady
 Elisabeth) *nothing to purpose*
can be effected. God forbid, re-
 plied the Spaniards, *that our*
King and Master should once
conceive a thought to ac-
sent us
to such a mischief. And from
 that day forward they did
 not let slip the least opportu-
 nity to solicit the King on
 her behalf; informing him
 that

The Spaniards love so the L. Elis.

Q. Ma. that the like honour he could
 never obtain, as he should
 have by delivering her out of
 prison; which was not long
 after effected. Sir Henry
 Benningfield staying long at
 Court, made her jealous that
 his businesse was not greatly
 for her good. During his re-
 sidence there, one Basset, a
 Gentleman and great favou-
 rite to the Bishop of Win-
 chester, came to Bladen-
 bridge, a mile distant from
 Woodstock, where met him
 twenty men wel appointed, &
 secretly armed in privy coats.
 From thence they came to
 the house, earnestly desiring
 to speak with the Princeesse
 about serious and important
 affairs; but by Gods great
 providence, Sir Henry her
 Keeper had left so strict a
 charge behinde him, that no
 living

*A great
 conspiracy
 against the
 L. Elisabeth.*

living soul might have access *among*
unto her upon what occasion *1555.*
soever, till his return: no,
though a messenger were di-
spatched from the Countess,
or the Queen her self, he
should not be admitted. *By A great*
which extraordinary provi- *danger*
dence of God, drawing the *of captiv.*
means of her safety even
from the malice of her ad-
versaries, their bloody en-
terprize was utterly disap-
pointed. These things with
other of the like nature be-
ing delivered unto her, her
doubts and fears daily more
and more increasing; it is
constantly reported that hea-
ring the milk-maids morning
and evening singing, sweet-
ly, considering their hearts
to be so light and hers so
heavie; their freedom, her
bondage; their delights a-
H : broad,

Q. Ma. broad, her dangers within,
 she wished even from her
 soul, both for the safety of
 her person, and security of
 her conscience, that no roy.
 all bloud at all ran in her
 veins, but that she had been
 descended from some mean
 and humble parentage.

Q. Mary
 bruited to
 be with
 childe.

Queen Mary was bruited
 to be with childe, great
 thanksgiving was made, and
 prayers for that purpose
 were appointed to be read in
 Churches: King Philip was
 chosen by a decree in Parlia-
 ment. Protector of the in-
 fant, male or female. Yet
 notwithstanding he greatly
 favoured the Lady Elisabeth.
 Her adversiry made him very
 jealous of the English nation,
 apprehending that if they
 aimed at the life of a natura-
 list, being their Queen and
 Sove-

K. Philip
 favoureth
 the L. Elis.

Soveraignes sister, they would then make it a small scruple of conscience to assault him and his followers, being meer aliens and strangers. He did therefore hasten her enlargement, which happily was granted within few dayes after. But before her departure from Woodstock, having private notice that one M. Edmond Tremain and M. Smith were on the rack, and strictly urged to have accused her innocence, at her remove from thence she wrote these two verses with her diamond in a glasse window;

Ann
1555.

*L. Elisabeth.
farewell
written in
the glasse-
window at
Woodstock.*

Much suspected by me,

Nothing proved can be,

quoth Elisabeth

prisoner.

Immediately after, order came down to bring her up

*She is com-
manded up
to court.*

Q. Ma. to Court, whereupon all things were prepared for the journey. Sir Henry Benningfield with his souldiers, the Lord of Tame and Sir Henry Chamberlain were her guardians on the way. As she came to Ricot, the winde was so high, that her servants had much ado to keep her cloths about her; her hood was blown from her head twice or thrice: whereupon she desired to retire her self to a Gentlemans house neare adjoining, to dresse up her head, which by the violence of the winde was all unready. The request was reasonable and modest, but Sir Henry would not by any means permit it; infomuch as she was fain to alight under an hedge, and there to trim her self as well as she could.

That

That night she lay at Ricot, the next day they journeyed to M. Dormers, and the third to Colebrook. Lying at the signe of the George, divers of her Gentlemen came thither to see her: but by the Queens command were immediately sent out of the town, to both their and her Graces no small heaviness, being not so much as suffered to speak to each other. The next day following her Grace entred Hampton court on the backside, the doores being shut upon her, the souldiers in their ancient posture of watch and ward. She lay ther fourteen dayes before any man had admittance unto her. Many were her fears, her cares doubled, but at length a forme of consolation appeared, the

Q. MA. Lord William Howard came
The Lord unto her, used her very ho-
with Ho- nourably, condoled with her,
ward com- and raised her dejected spirits
forteth the with comfortable speeches;
E. Elizab. wherein she conceived much

joy, & requested his favour-
 able encouragement, that she
 might speak with some of
 the Counsel; which he most
 lovingly effected. For not
 long after came her fast friend
 the Bishop of Winchester ac-
 companied with the Lords
 of Arundel and Shrewsbury,
 and Secretary Peter, who
 with great humility humbled
 themselves to her Grace. She
 was not behinde in courtesie,
 but lovingly resaluted them

Gardiner,
Arundel,
Shrewsbu-
ry, Peter,
present thē-
selves lo-
vingly to
the Lady
Elizabeth.

Her speech
to the Lords

again, and said, My honourable
 Lords, I am glad with all my
 heart to see your faces; for me
 thinks I have been kept a great
 while from you, desolately alone,

Lord

and

com-

committed to the hands of a *Anna*
 strict Keeper. My humble re- 1555.
 quest is to all your Lordships,
 that you would be the happy in-
 struments of my further enlarge-
 ment. It is not unknown unto
 you what I have suffered now a
 long time: I beseech you there-
 fore to take me into your loving
 consideration. The Bishop of *Gardiners*
 Winchester kneeling down *answer to*
 replied thus, Let me request *her.*
 your Grace but to submit your
 self to the Queen; and then I
 doubt not but that you shall pre-
 sently enjoy an happy issue of
 your desires. No (said she) ra- *L. Elisabeth*
 ther then I will so do, I will lie *resolute an-*
 in prison all the dayes of my life. *swer to*
 If ever I have offended her Ma- *Gardiners.*
 jestie in thought, word or deed;
 then not mercy, but the law is
 that which I desire: if I yeeld, I
 should then speak against my
 self, confesse a fault which was
 never

Queen: never on my part intended, by
occasion whereof the King and
Queen may then justly conceive
an ill opinion of me. No, no, my
Lords, it were much better for
me to lie in prison for the truth,
than to be at liberty suspected by
my Prince. She had no sooner
uttered the words, but they
all departed, promising to
declare her minde to the
Queen.

*Gardner
with other
Lords re-
pair to her
lacking the
next day.*

On the next day the Bi-
shop of Winchester came
unto her again, and kneeling
on his knees declared, that
the Queen wondered that she
should so stoutly stand out,
not confessing to have of-
fended; so that it should
seem, the Queens Majestic
had wrongfully imprisoned
her. No (said she) I never
had any such thought: it may
please her Majesty to punish me

as she thinketh good. *well.* *And*
 (quoth he) her Majestie will. 1555.
 ed me to tell you, that you must
 tell another tale before you live
 for at libertie. *And* (said she)
 I had rather be here in custodie
 with Donestie and death, then
 abroad at libertie suspected by my
 Prince, and this that I have
 said, I will stand to. *for* I will
 never belie my self. *why* then
 (said he) your Grace hath like
 advantage of me and thieves of
 the Lords, for your long and
 wrong imprisonment. *What* ad-
 vantage I have (said she) God
 and your own conscience can best
 tell. *and* here before him I speak
 it, for that dealing which I have
 had amongst you, I seek no re-
 medie, but pray th. God may
 forgive you all. *Amen.* *And*
 (said he) and so departed. *in the Court*
 Seven dayes and nights she
 continued lockt up in her
 lodging, *before she*
spoke with
the Queen

Q. Ma. lodging, not so much as ha-
 ving seen the Queen, though
 both under one roof. Yet at
 last after many letters writ-
 ten, long suit, & great friends
 made, she was admitted to
 the presence of the Queen,
 whose face in two yeares and
 more she had not seen. King
 Philip having before media-
 ted for her, and placed him-
 self, unknown to the Queen,
 behinde the hangings of ar-
 ras, on purpose to heare the
 discourse, her Grace about
 ten of the clock at night was
 sent for into the presence.
 The suddennesse of the mes-
 sage did somewhat daunt
 her, especially being at that
 time of the night. Where-
 upon she intreated those that
 were about her, to pray for
 her, and then with the con-
 stancy of her former resolu-
 tion,

H. Philips
 friendship
 to the Lady
 Elizabeth.

tion,

tion, she went towards the *Anna*
 presence: where being en- 1555.
 tred, finding her Majestie sit- *L. Elisabeth*
 ting in her Chair of State, af- *cometh be-*
 ter three conges, she hum- *fore the*
 bly fel down upon her knees, *Queen.*
 praying for the health, long
 life, and preservation of her
 Majestie, protesting her truth
 and loyalty towards her per-
 son, notwithstanding what
 soever had been maliciously
 suggested to the contrary.

Whereunto the Queen very *The Queen*
 sharply answered, *sharply an-*
 Then you *swereth the*
 will not confesse your self to be *L. Elisabeth*
 a delinquent I see, but stand pe-
 remptorily upon your truth and
 innocence; I pray God they may
 so fall out. If not (replied the
 Princesse) I neither require fa-
 vour nor pardon at your Maje-
 sties hands. Well (said the
 Queen) then you stand so stiffly
 upon your faith and loyalty, that
 you

Q. Ma. you suppose your self to have
 been wrongfully punished and
 imprisoned. I cannot (said she)
 nor must not say so to you. Why
 then belike (said the Queen)
 you will report it to others. Not
 so (replied the good Lady) I
 have borne and must bear the
 burden myself, and if I may but
 enjoy your Majesties good opini-
 on of me, I shall be the better im-
 able to bear it still: and I pray
 God that when I shall cease to be
 one of your Majesties trust and
 loyall subject, that then I may
 cease to be at all. The Queen
 onely replied in Spanish, Dios
 lo sabe, that is, God knoweth it,
 and so turning aside, left her
 to be conveyed to her former
 custody. King Philip having pri-
 vately overheard the con-
 ference, was now fully settled
 in a good opinion of her loy-
 alty.

alty. He well perceiving the
 inveterate malice of her ad-
 versaries, and her extraordi-
 nary patience in such a triall,
 did forthwith take order for
 her deliverance. She in the
 interim remained very solita-
 ry, not knowing what the
 event would be. Not one
 word of comfort could she
 imagine to have proceeded
 from her sister, yet, after long
 expectation in this deluge of
 sorrows, a dove appeared
 with an olive branch in her
 mouth. Within seven dayes
 after, by the intercession of
 some eminent friends, she was
 discharged of her Keeper Sir
 Henry Benningfield, yet so,
 that Sir Thomas Pope one of
 her Majesties privie Coun-
 sell, and Master Gage her
 Gentleman-usher, were made
 superintendents over her.

The

Q. MA. The change was (howsoever) most happy: she was now *in libera custodis*, under the hands of her loving friends; with whom she went down into the countrey, and there spent the remainder of her sisters reigne.

*Gardiner's
pursuit in
mischief.*

The Bishop of Winchester and others of his faction looked black in the mouth, to see all their plots discovered, all their devices frustrate: yet rather then they would give off, they would play at small game; because they could not touch the L. Elisabeth, they would have a sting at her household, and at those who were nearest unto her person.

*Four Gentlewomen
of the Lady
Elisabeths
committed
to prison at
once.*

A warrant was sent down for no lesse then foure of her Gentlewomen at one time: which the Lady no sooner heard of, but said, *They will fetch*

fetch away all in time. But not long after, it so pleased God that Gardiner himself was fetched away to give account for his actions. Howsoever, his death was the cause why she lived in lesse fear and more quietnesse.

Stephen Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, hath had a long and tedious part in the troubles of the Lady Elisabeth: not one scene of all her tragical story but he hath had a share in it. It will not (I hope) be therefore impertinent to write a line or two of his *exit*; wherein I will wade no further then the warrant of sufficient authority shall direct me.

The same day that those two bright shining lamps, Bishop Ridley and Master Latimer were extinguished at

Ox-

Anno
1555.

Q. M. Orford, Gardiner had invited the Duke of Norfolk and others to dinner, but caused the good old Duke to stay for it, till about three or foure of the clock in the afternoon, being, as it should seem, not disposed to dine, till he had heard that fire was put to the two good Martyrs. He would not feed his own body, till theirs was quite consumed. At length came in a servant betwixt three and foure, and informed him of the certainty thereof. He no sooner understood it, but came out with great joy to the Duke, and said, *Come, now let us go to dinner.* The meat was served in, he fell merrily aboard; but before the second messe came in, he fell sick at the table, and was immediately removed thence.

*A just
judgement
upon Gar-
diner.*

to bed; where he remained full fifteen dayes in such anguish and torments, that he could not void what he had received, either by urine or otherwise. Lying in this extremity, Doctor Day Bishop of Chichester came to visit and comfort him with words of Gods promise; and free justification in the bloud of Christ Jesus: which he no sooner heard, but he answered thus; *What my Lord, will you open that gap now? Then farewell all together: to me and such other in my case, you may speak it; but open that casement once to the people, and then farewell all together.* More he would have spoke, but his tongue being so swelled with the inflammation of his body, he became speechlesse, and soon after died.

Gardiner had inflamed many Martyrs, and bath now his body inflamed.

After

Q. MA.

*Directors of
the Ladies
adversaries
drop away.*

After the death of Gardiner, one or other of the good Ladies adversaries dropt away; insomuch, that by little and little her dangers decreased, fears diminished, and hope of comfort as out of a thick cloud began to appeare. She spent the remainder of her sisters reigne in thanksgiving and praises unto God, who had thus mercifully preserved her.

The time of Queen Maries reckoning being come, rumours were spread abroad that she was already delivered of a son, yea and such a one (as it was then suspected) was ready prepared: whereof King Philip being informed, and scorning that by any such imposture a counterfeit brood should be the heir of all his kingdomes, would

would not depart the chamber all the time of her travail. *Anno* 1555.

By which means the plot took no effect, howsoever the rumour of this young heir made the bells ring merrily in London, and spread it self as farre as Antwerp: Where it was entertained with great triumphs both on Land and Sea, towards which charge an hundred pistolets were conferred on the officers by the Lady Regent. *Reports spread abroad that Q. Mary was delivered of a sonne, but afterwards proved false* But the news on their side was too good to be true, their joyfull acclamations too extreme to continue: their *Halleluiahs* were instantly turned to *Lachrymae*, the report proved but pained, and turned the Vane presently into another point. It was after known to all their griefs, that she never had conceived, or ever

Q. Ma. ever was likely so to do. Some gave out that she was with childe, but miscarried; some, that she had a tympany; others, that such a thing was rumoured onely for policy. But the truth is, King Philip seeing himself frustrate of his expected issue, and perceiving such shuffling and cutting among them, not long after took his leave of the Queen, to visit his father the Emperour, and take possession of the Low-Countries. His departure was very grievous unto her, but (as most are of opinion) he did but little affect her.

*K. Philip
re/bleeth
for the
Low-coun-
treys.*

*K. Philips
stay, the
Papists op-
portunitie.*

King Philip stayed beyond seas a full yeare and six moneths. During his abode there, the Statists of that time lost not the least opportunity to extinguish, if it might

might be possible, that cause of God, that hereticall faction, as they termed it. How many deare Saints of God (during the Kings absence in the space of 18 moneths) mounted up with Elias in a fiery chariot to heaven! The fire was then at the hottest, the flames were then at the highest, and the Lady Elisabeth, though peaceably seated in the country with her loving friends, yet was much daunted with the fearfull apprehension of such extremities. She feared the more, because she knew that such as were adverse unto her, would, like the Devil work upon the weaknesse of her sisters frailty; they would leap over the hedge where it is the lowest, and that now the absence of King Philip be-

Anna
1557.

Q. MA. Beyond the seas was the only opportunity for the advancement of their intended designs. But King Philips return into England, not long after, proved the happy resolution of all her fearfull apprehensions. Her life was a continuall warfare, like a ship in the midst of an Irish Sea, where nothing can be expected but troublesome storms & tempestuous waves. And certainly it will appeare, that those perilous occurrences she met withall in the foure yeares of her *Ante-regnum*, during the principality of her sister, will weigh down the balance, being poyssed with those severall treasons which threatned her Majesty, being an absolute Princeesse. Then her opposites were aliens, now natives;

lives in prison, only friends, *Alas*
 when foreign Kings *1557*
 sought to invade her, now an *Lady Eliza-*
 homebred Queen strives to *belies trou-*
 entrap her; they strangers; *bles com-*
 this a sister; she lived then at *red with*
 liberty without their jurisdic- *those of her*
 tion; now a prisoner capti- *reigne.*
 vated to an incensed sisters
 indignation; she was then at-
 tended by her Nobility and
 grave Counsellors, she hath
 now not any to converse
 with, but Keepers and Jay-
 lours. But that God wherein
 she still trusted, first let her
 see her desire upon her ad-
 versaries, then in a good old
 age gathered her to herself,
 freed her from the politick
 of the one, and the de-
 cease of Queen Mary her si-
 ster set a period to the malice
 of the other. *now novel to*
 the Cardinall Poole with the
 I rest

Q. MA. rest of that surviving faction, seeing things thus retrograde to their desires, perceiving the discontents of the Queen, and that but a few sands were left in the glasse of her time, they, Nebuchadnezzar-like, heated the oven of their persecution seven times hotter then before. For having already burned five Bishops, twenty one Doctors, eight Gentlemen, eighty foure artificers, an hundred husbandmen, servants, and labourers, twenty six wives, twenty widows, nine virgins, two boies, two infants (the one whipped to death, the other sprang out of its mothers wombe being at the stake, and was cruelly cast into the fire again:) sixty foure persecuted, whereof seven were whipped to death, sixteen died in prison, and

The malice
of Cardinal
Pole, Bish-
op, and
other, who
were his
adversaries.

and to speed
conquer

260 put to
death in
Q. Maries
reigne.

and were buried in dunghills, many in captivity abroad, leaving all they had onely for conscience sake. *Anna* 1557.

*Quis talia fando
Temperet à lacrymis?*

Yet did not their fury cease here, they filled the cup up to the brim. Perceiving the heat of those fires begin to flake, and wanting fuell to increase the flames, they consulted to burn the bones of those which had been long since expired. They digged up the bones of Martin Bucer and P. Fagius long since buried, the one at Saint Maries, the other at Saint Michaels in Cambridge: and with great Pontificall state first degraded them, then committed them to the secular power,

*The bones
of Martin
Bucer, and
Paulus Fa-
gius burnt.*

Q. Ma. afterward to the fire.

And lest the one Univer-

sity should mock the other,

they took up the bones of

Peter Martyrs wife formerly

interred at Oxford, and buri-

ed them in a stinking dunghil.

Nay, in this fury the bones

of King Henry the eighth,

and Edward the sixth, hardly

escaped free.

Now they thought all

but, that the hereticall facti-

on (as they termed it) were

with these bones utterly ex-

tinguished: but whilst they

thus solaced themselves in the

supposed victory of Gods

Saints, even then did the

hand w. ring appear upon

the wall against them. News

came over, that Calais in

France, a town of great im-

portance, was recovered by

the French, having belonged

to

to the Crown of England. *1482*
 two hundred and eleven *1558.*
 yeares. And herein the losse
 of Calais was most memora-
 ble. It was first won by Ed-
 ward the third, being the
 eleventh King from William
 the Conquerour; and lost a-
 gain by Mary, being the e-
 leventh from Edward, in
 eight dayes.

The Queen took the losse
 to heart, the people began to
 murmur; some imputing the
 losse unto the neglect of the
 Clergie, who then sat at the
 helm of State; others whi-
 spersed that it was a just
 judgement of God for the
 abundance of blood already
 spilt and broiled in the
 land. In the *interim*, those of
 the faction strive to allay the
 heat of this distemperature
 both in Prince and people,
 I 3 by

*The cause
 of Queen
 Maries
 death.*

Q. Ma. by extenuation of the losse, saying, That it was a Town of no such consequence, but rather of greater inconvenience then they were aware of: that it was onely a refuge for runnagate hereticks; and consequently, that no true Romane Catholick ought to deplore, but rather rejoyce at the damage.

At Regina gravi jamdu-

dum saucia cura

Fulvus alit venis.

Howsoever, the Queen being stuck to the heart, the wound became uncurable. Then they called a Parliament, many large profers were made for the recovery of Calais, wherein the Clergy did exceed. Yet all this would

would not do; Calais still stuck in the Queens stomach, she went up & down mourning and sighing all the day long; which being asked her by some, what was the reason thereof; whether King Philips departure were the occasion: No, said she, *the losse of Calais is written in my heart, and there may be read the occasion of my grief, when after death my body shall be opened.* Her conceptions at length failing, great dearth in the land reigning, much harm done by thunders on shore, and by fire on her ro all fleet at sea; home-trouble, forein losses, King Philips unkindnesse, with other discontentments, brought herto a burning fever, of which she died at Saint James neare Westminster, on the seventeenth

Q. MA. of November being Thursday, anno 1558, and lies buried in a Chappel in Saint Peters Westminster, without any monument or remembrance at all.

Non natura, sed Pontificiorum arte sero.

Men of blood shall not live our half their daies
Psalms 55. 23

Queen Mary was well inclined of her self. Had not the blinde zeal of her religion, and authority of the Clergy overwayed her, the flames of their consuming fire had not mounted so high as heaven, there to solicit for vengeance. It is observed that her reigne was the shortest of all Kings since the Conquest, (Rich. 3d the third onely excepted) and that more Christian blood was spilt in her short time, then had been in the case of religion in any Kings reigne whatsoever, since King Lucius, the first

first establisher of Christiani-
 nity in England. And God
 grant the like may never be
 seen again. Amen.

The cloud thus set, that
 wished sunne appeared in
 our horizon, like a fresh
 spring after a stormy winter.
 The Parliament then sitting
 at Westminster, news was
 brought that the Queen was
 deceased: the suddenness of
 the news struck the house
 into amazement.

Some looked backward to
 the dead Queen; others look-
 ed forward to the surviving
 Princess; but at last they
 pitched upon the proclama-
 tion of the Lady Elisabeth,
 which was accordingly per-
 formed the same day, in the
 twentieth fourth yeare, second
 moneth, and tenth day of her
 age. At what time she re-

*Lady Elisa-
 beth pro-
 claimed
 Queen of
 England.*

I 5 moved

Q. Ma. moved from Hatfield to the Charter-house, from thence she was royally attended to the Tower of London, and the twenty fourth of the same moneth passed with great state through the citie to Westminster.

*Q. Elisabeth
passeth
through
London.*

On the foure and twentieth of November, Queen Elisabeth set forward from the Tower to passe through the city to Westminster but considering that after so long restraint, she was now exalted from misery to Majesty, from a prisoner to a Princessse, before she would suffer her self to be mounted in her chariot, she very devoutly lifted up her hands and eyes to heaven, uttering these words:

*O Lord
have mercy
upon me*

O LORD Almighty and ever-living
 God, I give thee
 most humble and hearty
 thanks, that thou hast
 been so mercifull unto
 me, as to spare me to see
 this joyfull and blessed
 day. And I acknowledge
 that thou hast dealt as
 graciously and wonder-
 fully with me, as thou
 didst with thy true and
 faithfull servant Daniel
 thy prophet, w^h mthou
 deliveredst out the li-
 ons den, from the crueltie
 of the greedy and raging
 lions: even so was I over-
 whelmed, and by thee de-
 livered.

M.O.

Anno

1558.

Q. Eliza-
 beths pray-
 er coming
 out of the
 Tower.

Q. Ma. livered, To thee there-
fore onely be thanks and
honour, and praise,
for evermore!

AMEN.

Having made an end of
her thanksgiving to God, she
put on wables, & through the ci-
tie, where divers magnificent
pageants presented them-
selves to her view. The
throng of people was extra-
ordinary, their acclamations
loud as thunder: many were
the expressions of love ren-
dered unto her, and by her as
grateful entertain'd as they
were lovingly presented.

To make a particular relati-
on of the several occurrences
in that one dayes entertain-
ment, would require above
a dayes exprellion. I will
onely

only but point at some more remarkable passages, where in she shewed her self extraordinarily affected to her people. *Anno 1558.*

She would many times cause her chariot to stand, that the people might have their full sight of her. Amongst the severall speeches that were addressed unto her from the pageants, if at any time any word did reflect upon her, a change of countenance was observed in her, but a felled constancy to heare it out, then her love and courtesie in giving the people thanks.

In Cornhill a pageant presented it self, called *The feare of worthy government*, intimating their dutifull allegiance to her, with the generall conceived hopes of her Princely

Q. MA. Princely government. The speech was no sooner delivered, but she immediately answered;

*Q. Eliza
beths an-
swer to the
speaker.*

I have taken notice of your good meaning toward me, and will endeavour to answer your severall expectations.

Passing forward, another pageant appeared, representing the eight Beatitudes: every one applied to her in particular by the speaker; the multitude crying out, *Amen, Amen.*

Being come to the little conduit in Cheap, she perceived an offer of love, and demanded what it might signify. One told her Grace that there was placed *Time, Time!*

Time! (said she) *and Time, I Anna*
praise my God hath brought 1558.
me hither. But what is that
other with the book? She was
 resolved that it was *Truth*
the daughter of Time, pre-
 senting the Bible in English.
 Whereupon she answered;

I thank the citie for *Q. Elise-*
 this gift above all the *beth receiv-*
 rest; it is a book which *eth the*
 I will often and often *Bible lo-*
 read over. *vingly.*

Then she commanded Sir
 John Perrot, one of the
 Knights that held the ca-
 nopie, to go and receive
 the Bible. But being in-
 formed that it was to be let
 down unto her by a silken
 string, she commanded him
 to stay. In the interim, a
 purse

Q. Ma. purse of gold was presented by the Recorder in the behalf of the city, which she received with her own hands, and afterward gave attention to a speech delivered, making reply in the conclusion:

*Qu. Elisabeth
herby
speech to
the citle.*

*Qu. Elisabeth.
grandfather's father
was a Lord
Mayor of
London.*

I thank my Lord Mayor, his brethren the Aldermen, and all of you, and whereas your request is, that I should continue your good Lady and Queen, be you assured that I will be as good unto you as ever Queen was yet unto her people. No will in me is wanting, neither (I hope) can there want any power. As for the

the priviledges and chap-
 ters of your city, I will in
 discharge of my oath and
 affection, see them safely
 and exactly maintained.
 And perswade your selves,
 that for the safety and
 quietnesse of you all I
 will not spare, if need be,
 to spend my blood in your
 behalf. God bleſſe you all
 good people.

As ſhe went along in Fleet-
 ſtreet at S. Dunſtans Church,
 the children of Chriſts Ho-
 ſpital ſat there with the go-
 vernours. She took great
 delight in the object: and
 calling to minde that it was
 her brothers foundation, ſhe
 expreſſed her ſelf very
 thankfull for the preſentati-
 on

*Qu. Eliſab.
 pleaſed with
 the ſight of
 the chil-
 dren of
 Chriſts Ho-
 ſpital.*

Q. MA. on of such a charitable sight,
 saying: *We are orphans all, let
 me enjoy your prayers, and ye.
 shall be sure of my assistance.* As
 she went through Temple-
 Barre, the ordinance and
 chambers of the Tower went
 off, the report whereof gave
 much content. Thus passed
 she along to Westminster,
 royally attended with the
 Nobility of the Kingdom,
 and was there crowned, to
 the joy of all true-hearted
 Christians.

*Est & quod regnat causa
 fuisse piam.*

P I N I S

